

Community Standards Vote 2008:

**A Vote on the Current
Community Standards,
regarding proper attire
- or lack thereof -
on a public beach in Alberta.**

by

Robert Norvin Crawford

2024

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**Community Standards Vote
2008: A Vote on the Current
Community Standards,
Regarding Proper Attire –
or lack thereof – at a Public
Beach in Alberta.**

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published**

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R.N.C. 2024.

About the Author

Robert Norvin Crawford is an Amateur Social Activist (approaching the problems of society by criticizing the social values that contribute to the problems), trouble maker, protester, social engineer, artist, and writer, specializing in taboo topics. He lives in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Robert Norvin Crawford, author, researcher email:bob_crawford (at) hotmail (dot) com

Synopsis:

This work is a 2024 re-publish of a 2008 survey, that was first published as a web page. One hundred, twenty nine persons in Sylvan Lake Alberta were surveyed about their views on what constitutes *appropriate* swim ware on a Public Beach in Alberta in an undesignated area. The survey consisted of Twenty questions.

Respondents were placed in one of two groups: 1. eligible Voters: those 18+ years old and resident in Alberta, [106 voters] and 2. those under 18 and/or not resident in Alberta [23 voters]. The first group were considered the main subjects and the second group were presented separately and their responses used as an informal comparison. This survey ought to be considered an informal *Vote* for entertainment purposes. The overall theme consisted of questions about what are the current Community Standards regarding which body parts are permissible to expose on the beach in an undesignated area. Among the rules enacted by Vote are: 1. Women were not allowed to go topless, except when a woman was nursing a baby, and 2. Males were allowed to continue to go topless even if they had large mammary glands like a woman.

On the other hand, anecdotally, it is evident from speaking to Albertans that these rules do not apply in designated areas - for example, in a posted tops-optional area - and quite a few voters explicitly said as much, verbally and in the comments section. Largely, Albertans don't appear to think these issues are a moral or a criminal issue, but, at the same time, they think such activity should be contained to designated areas. Other Vote questions and results are presented and discussed.

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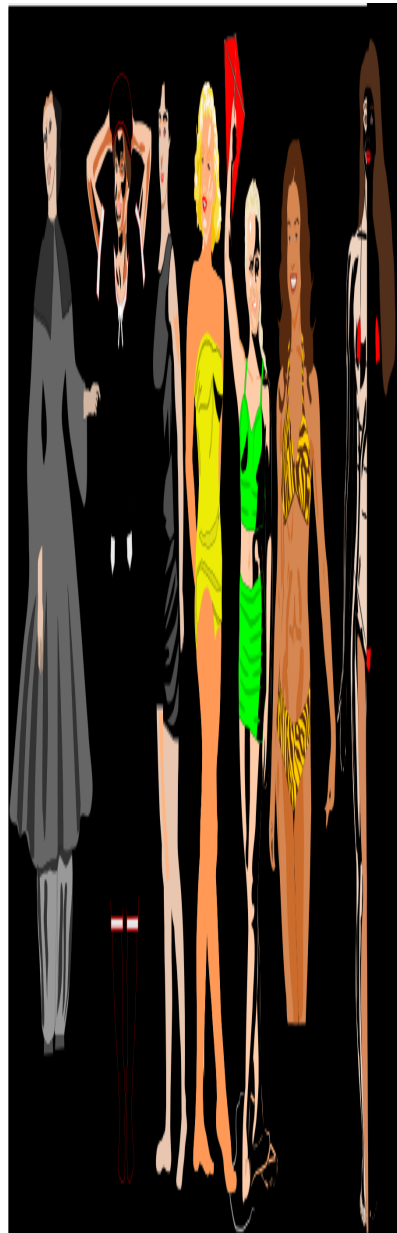
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Introduction

In 1991, after three encounters with police, Gwen Jacob was arrested for public indecency for going topless in a public place.^{1,2} Eventually, the Ontario Court of Appeal ‘granted’ her the “right” to do so.³ Now the Province of Ontario is ‘tops-free’ in all public places.⁴

This is an example of ‘Judge-made-law’. No one got to vote on it.

A second aspect of this case, is that, according to law, ‘indecenty’ is defined as anything that violates local Community Standards,⁵ yet these standards are unwritten.

I believe that it is unjust to enforce, through the legal system, unwritten and ever-changing rules of conduct. I also believe that ‘Judge-made-law’ is a bad thing. For these two main reasons, I decided to conduct a vote on the topic of Community Standards regarding attire – or lack thereof – on an undesignated public beach, or other undesignated recreational area in Alberta.

In this vote I am attempting to answer three questions:

Q1: What are the current Community Standards regarding appropriate attire in an undesignated recreational area?,

Q2: If a Community decided to create a designated area for those who wished to practice more liberal values regarding their attire, what rules should apply to each area? (i.e. can our current Standards be divided into mutually exclusive standards?),

Q3: What would be the optimum relative size of these proposed hypothetical designated areas? What are the relative numbers of people following Conservative or Liberal values?

About the Vote

This vote was conceived and conducted by me, Robert Crawford, the author, and is not connected, in any way, with any organization. I paid all expenses out of his own pocket with a hope that the results will be a valuable public service. I am solely responsible for: creating the questions, soliciting voters and writing the report. I did everything myself, so any complaints, should be directed toward me.

This vote was conducted, mainly, on the beach at Sylvan Lake Provincial Park, and in a small part, in the surrounding town of Sylvan Lake during the summer and fall of 2008. All but six votes were supervised by myself (i.e. I was within sight of the voters or a short distance away.) Six votes were conducted by a trustworthy barmaid at a local bar since I had 95 votes and was attempting to push the total number of eligible votes over the 100 mark. I was desperate.

I allowed anyone to vote with the understanding that those under the age of 18 and those who were not resident in Alberta would have their results tabulated separately. The main results reported in this paper are those of persons over the age of eighteen and resident in Alberta. This study ought to be considered an 'informal' vote because I did not ask for identification or proof of residency. The vote ballot did not even ask for their name, so this vote is anonymous and based on a belief in personal honesty. The second category of voters are termed, 'non-eligible' and they were all either under the age of eighteen or they were non-resident *i.e.* resident of other Canadian Provinces. Some were 'teens' - above the ages of sixteen and below the age of eighteen and all residents of Alberta - mostly, local teens and all but one teen were female. The purpose of the second categories is for comparison with the main category of 'eligible Alberta voters'.

Participants had the choice to select one of: Strongly Agree, Agree, No Rule, Disagree, or Strongly Disagree. The Reason for the Agreement and Disagreement being split into parts was so that I could construct a ranked list of issues, ranked by how strongly people felt about each issue. Voters were instructed that 'No Rule' meant they don't want a formal rule on that issue but that it should be left up to the individual to decide. I chose 'No Rule' instead of 'No Opinion', to force people to make a choice. The Voters were instructed that if they didn't care, one way or the other, then they should leave that proposition blank. As a result, not all propositions received a vote. This report does not count nor does it report on the percentage of people that did not vote on a proposition - an oversight on my part - but those interested can total all the votes in the eligible voter category and subtract that total from 106 (the total number of eligible voters) to calculate that number. I can report that, roughly, Proposition number 1 to 9 had between 1 and 4% abstainers, and Proposition number 10 to 16 had about 10% abstainers.

In the Result Tables, when a heading indicates 'for' or 'against' the proposition, it means the following: 'for' means the total of 'Agree' and 'Strongly Agree' votes, and 'against' means the total of 'Disagree' and 'Strongly Disagree' votes.

Proposition 17 was treated differently from the others because it was about Perceived Consequences of a Hypothetical Town of Sylvan Lake policy of tops-optional in all swimming areas. So, for proposition 17, parts A to F, I

deemed every voter to be an 'Eligible Voter', but I also reported the 'non-Eligible votes' separately, for comparison. This means that the 'non-Eligible votes' were listed in both categories. To avoid confusion and to make this clear, I changed the headings in Proposition 17 from 'Eligible Voters' to 'All Voters' and then headed the other 'comparison category', as 'non-Eligible voters'.

[2024 edit: I would also like to confess that a couple of voters did not fill in their gender and when I saw that that was the case, as soon as I had moved away, I added their gender in pencil to the top margin of the page, rather than going back to them to ask them to fill it in. In 2008, gender was not an issue like it is in 2024, so my assessment of their gender, in my opinion, was extremely accurate and factual. That is the only thing I added. This is only a fun social survey, so no real harm was perpetuated.]

[note: this vote was intended to apply to an undesignated, unposted area of a Public beach or other recreational area in Alberta, Canada. Although this was not explicitly written on the ballot, this researcher instructed the voters verbally that this was the case.]

The average age of the 136 Voters was 34.9 years old, and the median age was 35.

There were 17 propositions overall. The first sixteen dealt with two broad subject areas: 1. nudity (of persons or body parts), 2. The remaining single proposition, in six parts (A to F), dealt with the perceived consequences of a Hypothetical Town Policy of ‘tops optional’ for all women in all public swimming areas.

Voter Age Distribution

Average Age
34.9
Median Age
35
n

136

Headlines: Short

**Women vote 25:1 in favour
of continuing to allow large-breasted men
to go topless on a public beach.**

[\(more\)](#)

**Teen females vote 'No Way Dude'
to a topless beach.**

[\(more\)](#)

**Men feel more strongly
about man-boobs than woman-boobs
according to Community Vote.**

[\(more\)](#)

**Boobless Topless Women allowed
on a public beach, says Vote.
(but the size of the majority
is too small to apply to the
Community as a whole - it was not
statistically significant)**

[\(more\)](#)

Nude beach-babes* OK, says Vote (* babes means ‘babies’, NOT: desirable young women or desirable young men)

[\(more\)](#)

**Only babies can get a woman topless
on a public beach, says Vote.**

[\(more\)](#)

**Voters split on child nudity
on a public beach.**

[\(more\)](#)

**Voters feel more strongly
about Male pubic hair
than Female pubic hair according to Vote.**

[\(more\)](#)

**No males-in-thongs
on a public beach, says Vote.**

[\(more\)](#)

**Females vote overwhelmingly:
less pride, and diminished family life
if tops-free policy were implemented.**

[\(more\)](#)

**One percent of voters believe that a
topless beach will decrease
ones chances of getting laid:
[\(more\)](#)**

**Is a bikini top a Christian Hijab?
[\(more\)](#)**

Headlines: Longer Description

Women vote 25:1 in favour of continuing to allow large-breasted men to go topless on a public beach.

In a privately sponsored Community Vote in and around the beach at Sylvan Lake Provincial Park, in the town of Sylvan Lake, Alberta, Canada, women voted by a wide margin (25:1) to continue to allow men with large breasts to go topless on an undesignated area of a public beach. Eligible Males voted almost 3:1 in favour, and Teen Females voted 7:1 in favour of continuing to allow topless man-boobs.

As this researcher was soliciting votes on the beach, one large-breasted man declined to vote but a male acquaintance of his, who was sitting close by, consented, then was laughing about this particular question and made a few teasing comments to the large-breasted man whereupon the one being teased became very interested in the vote ballot. He laughed and vigorously insisted that he would never wear a bathing suit top and insisted that if a by-law officer tried to give him a ticket, he would "rip it up and throw it in his face" - yet, despite his strong feelings, he still declined to vote and no amount of coaxing by myself or his friend could change his mind.

Teen females vote 'No Way Dude' to a topless beach.

Teen Females, aged 15-17 voted nearly unanimously (12 votes to 0) against topless women being allowed in (an undesignated area of) a public beach in Alberta, Canada with only one teen voting that there should continue to be no written rule on that topic. There was a rather large age-effect among the different female age categories. The fraction of females who voted against 'tops-free' was very high for the lowest aged female voters (15-17), then decreased as the age of the voters increased from 15 to 30, then it increased slightly again as the age of the voters increased from 30 to 60. The lowest

percentages of females voting against tops-free were in the thirties age group. It appears, then, that the thirty-something females are the most liberal, and the teen females have values similar to their grandmothers.

Excluding voters who voted for 'no written rule on this topic', 62% of eligible voters (18+ and residents) cast their ballot against a woman being topless on a public beach (in an undesignated area). The margin of error was $\pm 10.9\%$, 19 times out of 20.

Man-boobs beat woman-boobs according to Community Vote.

In a privately sponsored Community Vote on what body parts are allowed to be exposed on a public beach, seventeen propositions were scored and ranked according to how strongly voters felt about each topic. Voters logged 31% more 'strongly held' votes than 'regular' votes on the topic of man-boobs whereas they only logged 5% more 'strongly held' votes on the topic of topless women on the beach. This means that voters feel six times more strongly about man-boobs than woman-boobs.

Men voted 3:1 in favour of men with man-boobs continuing to be allowed to be topless on a public beach. It was the women who drove the vote through the roof by voting 25:1 in favour. So women voted with an eight times larger majority than men.

When the ranked list of propositions are made for each gender; males logged 53% more strongly held votes on the topic of man-boobs whereas women only logged 17%. So men felt three times more strongly about bare man-boobs on a public beach than women do, although, feeling strongly about an issue does not necessarily translate into a large majority vote. Although we do not know exactly what kind of feeling was behind a voters decision to choose the 'strongly held' voting option, one wonders if it was laughter on the part of women and fear on the part of men – fear at being made to wear bathing suit tops. That would be a topic for another study.

Voters ruled in favour of a Boobless Topless Women being allowed on a public beach, but the 55.4% win was smaller than the margin of error so, statistically speaking, we cannot tell if the Community as a whole would

produce a majority vote on the topic.

In a privately sponsored Community Vote which took place in and around the beach at Sylvan Lake Provincial Park, which is in the town of Sylvan Lake, Alberta, Canada, one proposition sought a public ruling on whether a woman who had had a double mastectomy could go tops-free on a public beach. After all, such a woman would have no breasts and no nipples so it would seem logical that she could. The voters ruled 41 votes in favour of such a woman being tops-free and 31 votes against. Female voters were evenly split, but male voters pushed the total in favour of the yes side.

Even the 55.4% win was not large enough to produce a statistically significant result since the margin of error was $\pm 11.4\%$, (at the generally accepted confidence level of 19 times out of 20). It was a win for the group that participated in the vote but, unfortunately, it cannot be applied to the Community as a whole. We cannot be sure that a similar vote of the Community as a whole would produce a majority.

Nude beach-babes OK, says Vote [* babes means 'babies', NOT: desirable young women or desirable young men]*

It is not a violation of Community Standards for an adult to allow their baby to be nude at a public beach. So says a privately sponsored vote taken during the last half of 2008 in Sylvan Lake, Alberta, Canada. The count was 54 votes for nude babies and 18 votes against - a very large majority (3:1). This means that; of every four people on the beach, three are in favour of nude babies and only one against.

In the men's list of propositions, which are ranked in decreasing order of how strongly held they are, the nude baby proposition is fourth from the top at 31% more 'strongly held votes' than 'normal votes'. In the women's list, nude babies are number twelve.

Non-eligible voters voted nearly 10:1 in favour of nude babies.

Participants were given the opportunity to define 'baby'. The average response, settled on two years old or less.

There were 94 voters overall. Twenty one voted that there should continue to

be no written rule on the topic.

Only babies can get a woman topless on a public beach, says Vote.

Voters ruled: 50 votes to 31 against a woman being topless in an undesignated area of a public beach, but there was one exception to that rule. In a separate proposition, voters ruled: 65 votes to 23 in favour of a woman exposing her breast while in the process of nursing a baby. The results of both propositions were statistically significant.

This privately sponsored vote took place in the last half of 2008 in Sylvan Lake, Alberta, Canada

Voters split on child nudity on a public beach.

There was a virtual tie on the following proposition: 'It is not a violation of Community Standards for a child to be nude at a public beach'. The resulting vote was: 37 votes in favour of the proposition, and 36 votes against. Additionally, twenty people voted that there should continue to be no written rule on the topic. When the results were broken down by gender, both men and women were tied – the odd vote being an eligible voter who did not specify their gender.

Even the non-eligible voter category, who were allowed to vote with the understanding that their vote would be used for comparison purposes only, cancelled out each other's vote. Underage resident teen females voted against the proposition by a margin of 3:1 but non-resident voters ruled for the proposition by an equal amount, cancelling out the teen female vote.

The vote on this particular proposition was not a complete waste of time though.

Seventeen propositions were scored and ranked according to how strongly voters felt about each topic. The three propositions dealing with nude children were dead last in the rank. People were generally unconcerned and apathetic about the topic.

A second finding was this: those who voted for child nudity defined 'child' as, on average, four years old, and those who voted against child nudity on a public beach, defined 'child' as, on average, 9.4 years old. Both groups were speaking of children of different ages.

In a separate proposition, the topic was a 9 year old nude boy and voters were against such a situation 45 votes to 42. In a third proposition, babies were ruled to be allowed to be nude on the beach at two years old, by a wide margin: 54 votes for and only 18 votes against. In a fourth proposition, adults, (over 18 years old) were forbidden from being nude on an undesignated area of a public beach by a wide margin: 59 votes against a nude adult to 23 votes for.

If support for a 2 year old nudie is high and support for an 18 year old nudie is very, very low and support for a nine year old is very close to a tie, but slightly against, according to my calculations, a boy of 8.5 years old would have the support of a simple majority (50% plus one vote). A similar line of reasoning would allow a female child to be nude for a similar age, if not a year older. Of course, these should be considered as upper limits and most people would not be comfortable so close to the line, although, I understand that in nineteenth century Victorian England, it was not uncommon for children to be nude at the beach, so, perhaps child nudity at a beach is not surprising under our English Social Value System.

Male pubic hair beats Female pubic hair according to Vote.

No one is allowed to expose pubic hair in an undesignated area of a public beach in Alberta, Canada, says a privately sponsored vote in Sylvan Lake.

Voters were against exposed male pubic hair: 57 votes to 21 votes. Male voters were slightly more against exposed male pubic hair than were female voters.

On the other hand, voters were against exposed female pubic hair: 47 votes to 28 votes. Female voters were slightly more against exposed female pubic hair than were male voters.

In a list of propositions ranked, in decreasing order, according to how strongly voters felt about them, the proposition regarding exposed male pubic hair ranked 20% higher than the proposition regarding exposed female pubic hair.

This was true for both the male voter's ranked list and the female voter's ranked list. Males felt 5% more strongly about exposed pubic hair of either gender, than females.

Teen Females were 4:1 against exposed male pubic hair but only 2:1 against exposed female pubic hair.

This vote took place during the summer of 2008.

No males in thongs on a public beach, says Vote.

In a privately sponsored vote in Sylvan Lake, Alberta, Canada, voters ruled 54 votes to 28 votes against a male wearing a thong in an undesignated area of a public beach. Female voters felt 30% more strongly about the topic of males in thongs than did male voters.

Females vote overwhelmingly: less pride, and diminished family life if tops-free policy were implemented.

Female voters ruled overwhelmingly that the consequences of a Town Policy of Tops-free in all public swimming areas would be: that there would be less pride in the community (43 votes Less pride, 4 votes More pride) and that their town would experience diminished family life (44 votes Diminished:5 votes Improved Family Life).

The majority of men ruled that there would be no change in either social area.

There was one major difference when different age categories were compared. Females voters were consistent over all age categories, but male voters under thirty years old had a majority vote of 'more pride', yet, this same subcategory voted majority: 'no change in 'family life' siding with the rest of the males.

One percent of voters believe that a topless beach will decrease ones chances of getting laid: If the town of Sylvan Lake instituted a policy of tops optional in all swimming places, what would the consequences be on the chances of getting laid? The results: 54% (61 votes) voted 'Improved Chances of getting laid', 45% (51 votes) voted 'No change' and only 1% (one person) voted the chances of getting laid would be decreased. Comparing the top two categories, the margin of error was $\pm 9.2\%$ (19 times out of 20) which means that the difference between the 54% and 45% are equivalent to 0.1 vote shy of being statistically significant and rounding the numbers does not resolve the situation. 'Increased chances' was a winner for the 113 persons who voted, but we cannot predict (statistically speaking) that a majority would result if the same vote were conducted in the Community as a whole.

How can you get 0.1 of a vote? In statistics, numbers are considered a range, so 61 votes (\pm the error of 9.2%) is considered to be a range of 55.4 to 66.6, at the 95% confidence level, and 51 votes are considered to be a range of 46.5 to 55.5 at the 95% confidence level. Since the two ranges overlap, the difference between the two is not statistically significant – even if they are maddeningly close. More voters may have lowered the error and produced a clear winner, but in science there are no guarantees.

Is a bikini top a Christian Hijab?

This question came to my mind when two different men on the beach said that a boobless woman still had to wear a bathing suit top, even if she had no breasts or nipples, "because she was a woman". They answered this as a justification when their female partner challenged them after taking a law-dropping look at their man's response. The men indicated that the rule against topless women was about womanhood, not mammary glands. It reminded me of how, before the 1920s, women would keep their hair up – in buns – during the day, and only let their hair down at home, in the evening, for the enjoyment of, and to honour, their man, in the same way as Islamic women do by wearing the Hijab. Although, in the final result, a majority of eligible male voters ruled that a boobless woman could be at the beach, the question remains: do the minority of men believe that woman must cover their breasts to honour men? Is it a question of 'womanhood' not mammary glands?

Summary of Rules Enacted:

The Voters instituted five negative rules and five positive rules as follows: (each of these rules apply to an undesignated or unposted areas of a public beach or other recreational area)

Rules: Behaviour/Attire Not Allowed:

1. Adults may not be nude,
2. Females may not go topless, (except babies and pre-pubescent females) 3. Males may not wear a thong,
4. No one may wear swimwear that exposes their anal sphincter (commonly called 'the poop hole').
5. No one may expose pubic hair.

Rules: Behaviour/Attire Allowed:

1. Men who have large Mammary Glands (breasts) commonly called 'man-boobs' may continue to be topless.
2. Women may expose their breasts on the beach while in the process of breast-feeding a baby.
3. Adults may allow their babies to go nude at a public beach, ('baby' was defined, on average, as under two years old.) 4. Female children may go topless [in general, up to the age of first signs of breast development], 5. The swimsuit of a female does not have to be of such material or design as to conceal a nipple-erection. Females do not have to conceal their nipple-erections.

Supplementary Results: Perceived Consequences of a 'Tops-Optional' Policy: Proposition: 17a to 17f.

If the Town of Sylvan Lake instituted a 'Tops-optional' Policy for all Public

- swimming areas (for example: beach, swimming pool, wading pool, etc.), the consequences would be: a. more tourism,
- b. undecided effect on business activity,
 - c. no change in property values,
 - d. diminished family life,
 - e. less pride in one's community,
 - f. definitely not a reduced chance of getting laid*

* [Note: a majority voted for 'improved chances of getting laid', with a lesser number voting for 'no change in the chances of getting laid', but statistically speaking, there was no difference between the two categories. Both these categories were statistically larger than the 'reduced chance of getting laid' category.]

Propositions where there was no clear winner

1. P10: Revealing swimwear for men, for example: *Speedos*
2. P4: Boobless topless Woman
3. P7: A person, of a certain age, in a thong.
4. P3: A nude boy
5. P14: A nude 'child'.

Discussion of Propositions where there was no clear winner:

The results for five propositions were too close to call. They cover subjects of current disagreement.

The first subject of disagreement was revealing swimwear for men, for example, the brand-name *Speedos*. Voters were split over the topic of *Speedos* so no rule was implemented.

The second subject of disagreement was the topic of whether a breastless women (i.e. a woman who has had a double mastectomy and therefore, has no breast material and no nipples) may go topless. There was no statistical difference between the 'for' and 'against' side.

The third subject where voters were split was on the topic of thongs. Proposition number seven proposed that it was a violation of Community Standards for a person 'of a certain age' to wear a thong. It was the intention of the author that this proposition was to be applied to older persons. I thought the phrase 'of a certain age' could only apply to middle aged persons. But voters wrote comments to the effect that young children should not wear thongs and further, wrote that the minimum and maximum age to wear a thong ought to be, on average, 16 to 35 years old respectively. A further complication is that, in another proposition (number eight), voters ruled, by a majority, that males may not wear a thong. This means that proposition number seven ought to be reinterpreted to apply only to females. Although the final tally was 42 votes for and 38 votes against (females?) wearing thongs, this was not a large enough majority to exceed the margin of error, so the ruling cannot be applied to the Community as a whole with the statistically demanded: 95% confidence level.

The fourth subject of disagreement and the topic of two different propositions, was the subject of child-nudity. Voters were evenly split on this issue, but there appeared to be two distinct sub-groups which defined 'child' differently. One sub-group, who voted for child-nudity, defined 'child' as, on average, four years old or under. Another sub-group, who voted against child-nudity defined 'child' as ten years old or greater, so these two sub-groups were speaking about different age-groups of children.

By combining the results from four different propositions, I was able to calculate the upper limit for socially-acceptable child nudity-meaning, the age of a nude child who would have a simple majority of eligible voter support (50% plus one vote). According to my calculations, the age of a nude boy was eight and a half years old, and the age for a nude female child, who did not have any breasts, was approximately nine years old – approximately the average, earliest age of the onset of puberty. Using a similar procedure, I calculated the upper limit for a topless female child, who did not have any breasts, to be 13 years old – approximately, the age of late-onset puberty.

As a general guide for parents, it appears, that the general rule, under our current (2008) Community Standards, for nudity and toplessness for a female child is that they can be both nude and topless up to the age where breasts first begin to develop. In short, pre-pubescent nude and topless children on the beach is ok, but, the number of Prude-Perverts that might object increases with the age of the child, so the parents might catch more flack for a nude

child of eight years old (up to half of the adults), than for a child who was five years old (perhaps a quarter of Adults).

Voters were given the opportunity to add the prefix 'strongly' to their vote. By comparing the relative number of times voters used the prefix 'strongly' as opposed to a regular vote without the prefix 'strongly', I was able to create a list of propositions, ranked according to how strongly the voters felt about their subject matter. The results are that propositions dealing with the subject of child-nudity were ranked lowest of all the propositions. This means that voters were, generally, apathetic about the subject of child nudity – they didn't care one way or the other. The subjects ranked highest were exposing the poop hole, adult nudity and the subject of man-boobs. The subject of topless women on the beach was outranked by the subject of topless men with man-boobs by 30%.

Table of Percentage Voting Results by Proposition:

Proposition	Description	Activity
Percent of Eligible voters ‘for’ that activity	Percent of Eligible Voters who want the status quo (i.e. voted ‘no rule’)	
		Percent of Eligible Voters ‘against’ that activity
		P1: Breast feeding
		allowing breast feeding
		61*
		16
		22
		P2:Man boobs
		allowing topless men with man-boobs
		75.5*
		13.2
		11.3
		P2: boy changing
		allowing a 9 year old boy to be nude
		39.6
		17.9

42.5
P4: boobless topless woman
allowing boobless women to be topless 39*
30
31
P5: male pubic hair
allowing males to expose pubic hair 20
24
55*
P6: female pubic hair
allowing females to expose pubic hair 27
27
45*
P7: old person in thong
allowing a 'person of a certain age' to wear a thong 42
20
38

P8: male in thong
to allow a male to wear a thong 27
20
52*
P9: poop hole
to allow swimwear to expose the poop hole 14
10
76*
P10: speedos
to allow revealing male swimwear like speedos 30
35
34
P11: nude baby
to allow babies to be nude
58*
23
19

P12: female child topless
to allow female children to be topless 54*
21
25
P13: nipple erection
to allow female's tops that reveal nipple erections 62*
22
16
P14: nude child
to allow nude children on the beach 39.8
21.5
38.7
P15: woman topless
to allow woman to be topless
33
14
53*

P16: nude adult
to allow adults to be nude
24
13
63*

[Note: * indicates that the difference between this number and the next lower number is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.]

Table of Percentage Voting Results for Parts A to F of Proposition 17 about the Perceived Consequences for the Town of Sylvan Lake of a Tops-Optional Beach.

Proposition Description:
The consequences of a Hypothetical tops-optional Swimming Area policy:

Percent of Eligible voters who voted that there would be an ‘increase’

Percent of Eligible Voters who voted that there would be ‘no change’.

Percent of Eligible Voters who voted that there would be a ‘decrease’.

P17a:

On Tourism

40*
31

29

P17b:

On Business
Activity

35

34

30

P17c:

On Property Values

22.5

51.7*

25.8

P17d:

On Family Life

9

38

53*

P17e:
On pride in ones Community

15
37
48*
P17f:
On chances of getting laid.

54*
45
1

[Note: * indicates that the difference between this number and the next lower number is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.]

Propositions Ranked according to how strongly voters felt about the topic (i.e. Table of Hot-Button Issues.)

Table of Propositions ranked according to how strongly voters felt about each one. ‘Strong Votes’ means the sum of the number of votes under the categories: ‘strongly agree’ and ‘strongly disagree’. ‘Normal Votes’ means the sum of the number of votes under the categories: ‘agree’ and ‘disagree’ by gender.

<div>Proposition description</div>

<div>Strong Votes as percent of Normal Votes</div>
--

All eligible voters
P9
poop hole
170
P2
Man boobs
131
P16
nude adult
125
P5
pubic hair-male
111
P15
woman topless
105
P1

Breast feeding
105
P8
male thong
100
P13
nipple erection
100
P7
old person in thong
98
P11
nude baby
94
P6
pubic hair-female
87

P4
boobless woman
80
P10
Speedos
76
P12
topless female child
66
P14
nude child
60
P3
boy changing
55

Table of Propositions Ranked by How Strongly Voters Felt about the Topic by

Gender (i.e. Table of Hot-Button Issues by Gender)

<div>Proposition</div> <div>description</div>

<div>Females:</div> <div>Strong Votes as</div> <div>a percent of</div> <div>Normal Votes</div>
--

<div>Proposition</div> <div>description</div>

<div>Males:</div> <div>Strong Votes</div> <div>as a percent</div> <div>of Normal Votes</div>
--

Females:

Males:
P9
poop hole
206
P2
Man boobs
153
P16
nude adult
147
P1
Breast feeding
135
P2

Man boobs
117
P9
poop hole
131
P8
male thong
115
P11
nude baby
131
P13
nipple erection
105
P5

pubic hair-male
119
P5
pubic hair-male
105
P15
woman topless
113
P15
woman topless
100
P7
old person in a thong
111
P4

boobless woman
95
P10
Speedos
108
P7
old person in thong
87
P16
nude adult
100
P6
pubic hair-female
85
P13

nipple erection
94
P1
Breast feeding
84
P6
pubic hair-female
89
P11
nude baby
74
P8
male thong
85
P12
topless female child

62
P14
nude child
79
P10
Speedos
57
P12
topless female child
72
P14
nude child
46
P3
boy nude

9 - changing

71

P3

boy nude

9 - changing

42

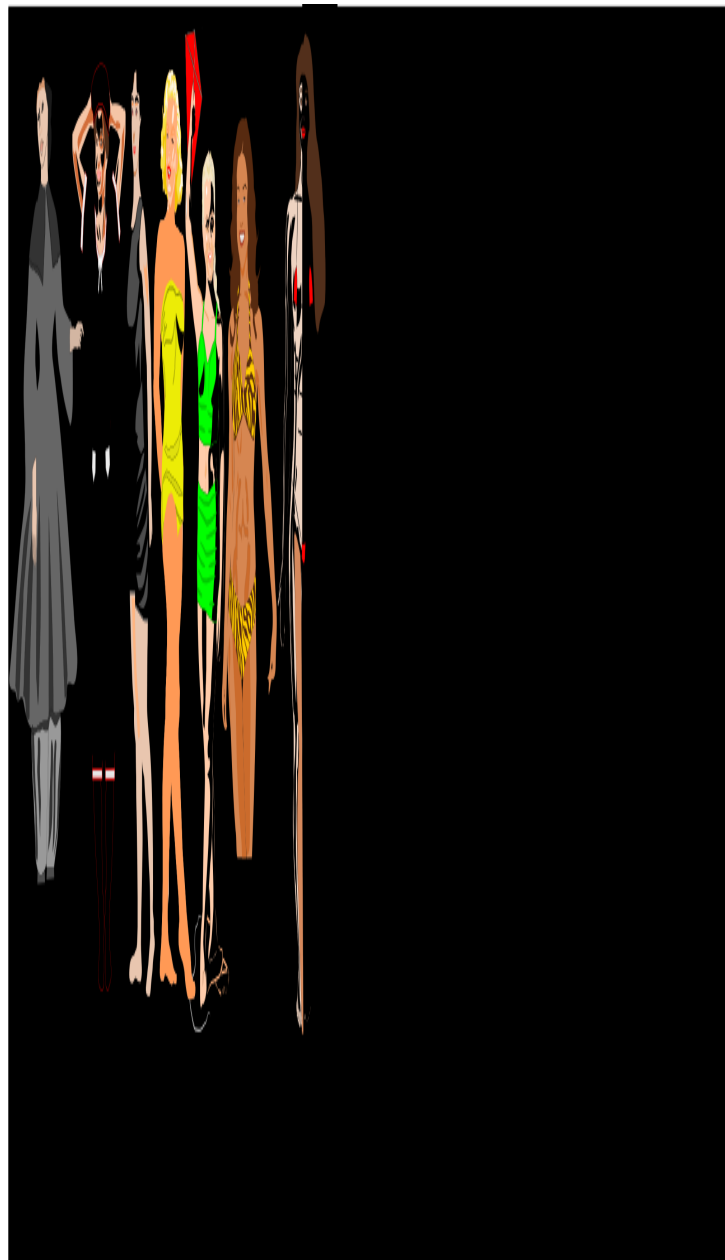
P4

boobless woman

65

Results by Proposition - Index

P1: Breast Feeding
P2: Man-Boobs
P3: Nude nine-year-old boy
P4: Boobless Topless Woman
P5: Pubic Hair - male
P6: Pubic Hair - female
P7: Old-person in a thong
P8: Man in a thong
P9: Poop Hole
P10: Speedos
P11: Nude baby
P12: Topless Female Child
P13: Nipple Erections
P14: Nude Child
P15: Topless Woman
P16: Nude Adult
P17a: On Tourism
P17b: On Business Activity
P17c: On Property Values
P17d: On Family Life
P17e: On Pride in One's Community
P17f: On Chances of Getting Laid



Breast Feeding

Proposition number 1: It is a violation of Community Standards for a woman to expose her breast while in the process of breastfeeding a baby at a public beach.

Summary: {'against' the proposition wins. According to the rules of the vote; a vote of 'disagree' or 'strongly disagree' is a vote for the opposite or the negative of the proposition, therefore, the people have voted that exposing breasts while in the process of breastfeeding a baby at an undesignated public beach or other undesignated recreational area is not a violation of Community Standards. If we exclude the 'no rule' category, of 88 who voted either agreement or disagreement, 74% voted for allowing exposed breasts while breastfeeding on the beach ($\pm 10.4\%$, 19 times out of 20).}

Table 1pA: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

Score:
(Agreement Votes:
'No Rule' Votes:
Disagreement Votes)

Disagreement:Agreement
Ratio

Judgment:
('for' or 'against'
the proposition)

All eligible Voters

23:17:65

2.8:1

against

Eligible Males

10:5:30

3:1

against

Eligible Females

12:12:34

2.8:1

against

All non-eligible voters
7:5:17
2.4:1
against
Teen Females
4:3:6
1.5:1
against
All non-Resident Voters
2:0:9
4.5:1
against
non-Alberta
Residents, Male

1:0:4
4:1

against
<div>non-Alberta</div> <div>Residents, Female</div>
1:0:5
5:1
against

Table 1pB: Number of Votes by Voter Category

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters

7
16
17
28
37
105
2
eligible Males
3
7
5
10
20
45
0
eligible Females
4

8
12
17
17
58
2
All non-eligible Voters
3
4
5
5
12

29
5
Teen Females
3
1
3
0
6
13
0
All non-resident Voters
0
2
0
4
5
11

0
<div>non-Alberta</div> <div>residents, Male</div>

0
1
0
2
2
5
0
<div>non-Alberta</div> <div>residents, Female</div>

0
1
0
2
3

6
0
Strongly
Agree

Agree
No Rule
Disagree
Strongly
Disagree

Table 1pC: Summary: Percentage of Total Votes 'For' or 'Against.

Of 105 Eligible Voters who voted:
61%
(±9.3%, 19 times out of 20)

--

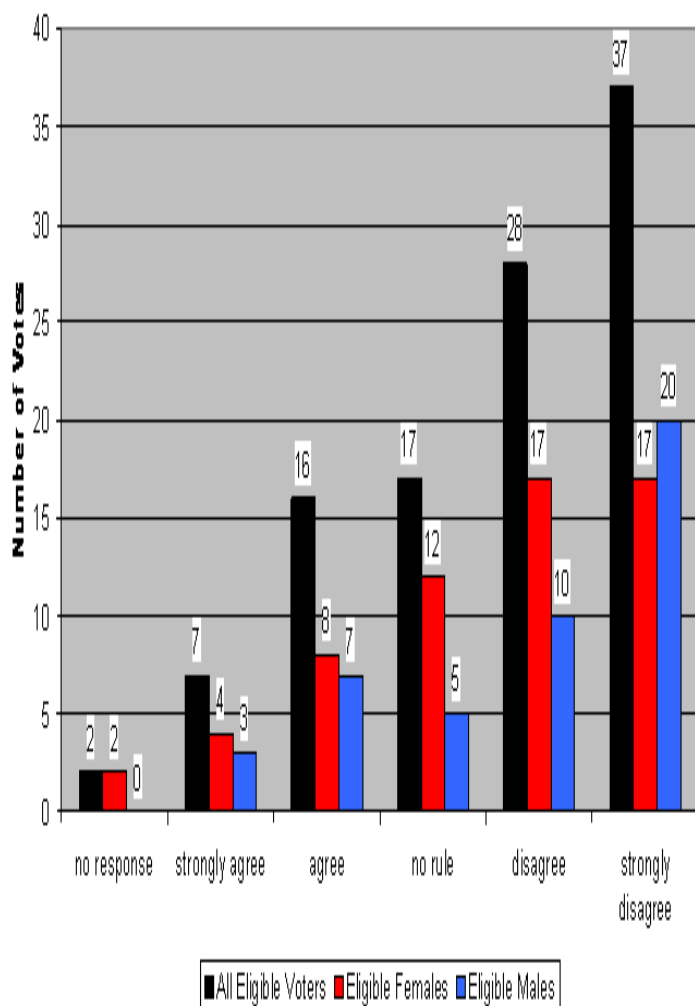
Voted 'for' allowing exposed breasts while breastfeeding on the beach
22%
Voted 'against'
16%
Voted 'No Rule' (i.e. status quo - that there ought to be no established rule.)

Table 1pD: Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes.

If we exclude the 'no rule' category: of 88 who voted either 'agreement' or 'disagreement':
74%
Disagreed that Exposing Breasts while Breastfeeding was a Violation of Community Standards, therefore they Voted 'for' allowing exposed breasts while breastfeeding on the beach
26%
Voted 'against' allowing Exposed while Breastfeeding.

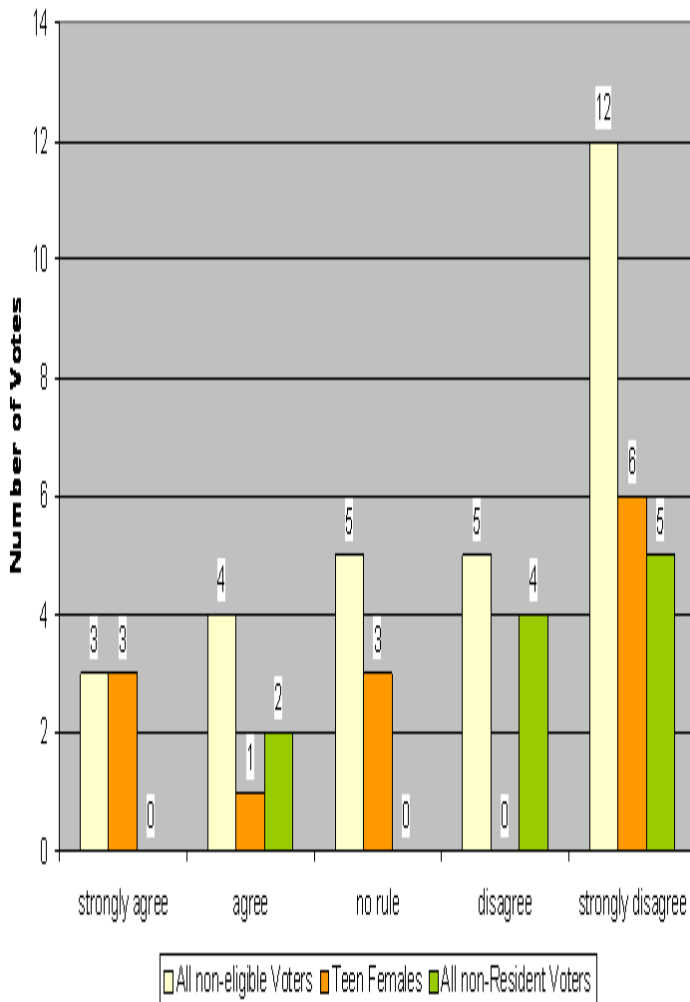
Graph 1pE: Breastfeeding: Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible Voters.

(P1: Breastfeeding): Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Graph 1pF: Breastfeeding: Number of Votes versus Category - non-Eligible Voters.

(P1: breast feeding) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Discussion of Results for Proposition Number 1

According to the written rules of the Vote, a vote of 'disagree' or 'strongly disagree' is a vote for the 'negative' or 'the opposite' of the proposition, therefore, a statistically significant majority of voters supported the practice of allowing a female to expose her breast on an undesignated public beach while

she is in the process of breastfeeding a baby.

Eligible males voted in favour of 'nursing freedom' for mothers by a vote margin of 3:1. Eligible females voted 2.8:1 in favour of 'nursing freedom'. On the other hand, teen female voters were less enthusiastic than both eligible males and eligible females, and had a vote margin of only 1.5:1.

Table 1pG: Voter Comments

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 1. It **is** a violation ofCommunity Standards for a woman to expose her breast while in the process of breastfeeding a baby at a public beach.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing. Editor's notes are in square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified. The number after the gender is their age.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
M17
Breast feeding is natural, look away if you don't like it.
2.
M17
A baby is a natural thing and if her baby is hungry you gotta feed it and if you don't like it don't look.

3.
F16
Kids have to eat and it shouldn't matter.
4.
F16
Thats disgusting
5.
F16
Grose
6.
F15
Its human nature. People need to mature and deal with it. Don't look, if you have a problem.
7.
F15
EW!
8.
Fx

She should not expose herself entirely
9.
M19
If covered its okay
10.
F50s
Shouldn't expose. nurse modestly as possible.
11.
F30s
A woman should be able to breast feed in public but she should be discreet.
12.
F20-25
Never really seen anyone do it in public before.
13.
F20-25
Its a natural thing for women to do as long as they are not being offensive about it (like waving them around)

14.
F20-25
a baby needs to eat, just cover.
15.
M20-25
If covered up with towel and not exposed to all in general public.
16.
F20-25
That's a natural part of life.
17.
F18
Baby needs to be fed. Don't stare.
18.
M18
Put a towel over it or something!
19.
F20

Never really seen anyone do it in public before.

20.

F60

Cover her and the Baby with a blanket.

Topless Man with Man-Boobs

Proposition number 2: It is **not** a violation of Community Standards for a man, who appears to have large mammary glands (breasts) like a woman to be topless at a public beach.

Summary: { ‘for’ the proposition wins, therefore the proposition is instituted as written. If we exclude the ‘no rule’ category, of the 92 who voted agreement or disagreement: 87% voted for allowing topless men with man-boobs on the beach. ($\pm 10.2\%$, 19 times out of 20). }

Table 2pA: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

<div>Score: (Agreement Votes: ‘No Rule’ Votes: Disagreement Votes)</div>
<div>Agreement:Disagreement Ratio</div>
<div>Judgment:</div>

(‘for’ or ‘against’
the proposition)

All eligible Voters

80:14:12

6.7:1

for

eligible Males

28:7:10

2.8:1

for

eligible Females

50:7:2

25:1

for

All non-eligible Voters
16:8:5
3.2:1
for
Teen Females
7:5:1
7:1
for
All non-Resident Voters
7:2:2
3.5:1
for
non-resident Males
3:0:2
1.5:1
for
non-resident Female

4:2:0
3:0
for

Table 2pB: Number of Votes by Voter Category

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters
42
36
14

3
9
104
1
eligible Males
15
13
7
2
8
45
0
eligible Females
27
23
7
1

1
59
1
All non-eligible Voters
12
4
8
2
3
29
0
Teen Females

6
1
5
1
0
13
0
All non-Resident Voters
4
3
2
0
2
10
0
non-resident Males
3

0
0
0
2
5
0
non-resident Females
1
3
2
0
0
6
0
Strongly
Agree

--

Agree
No Rule
Disagree
Strongly
Disagree

Table 2pC: Summary: Percentage of Total Votes 'For' or 'Against.

Of 104 Eligible Voters who voted:
75%
(±8.1%, 19 times out of 20)

Voted 'for' allowing topless men with man-boobs on the beach.
11.5%
Voted 'against'
13.5%
voted ‘No Rule’ (i.e. status quo)

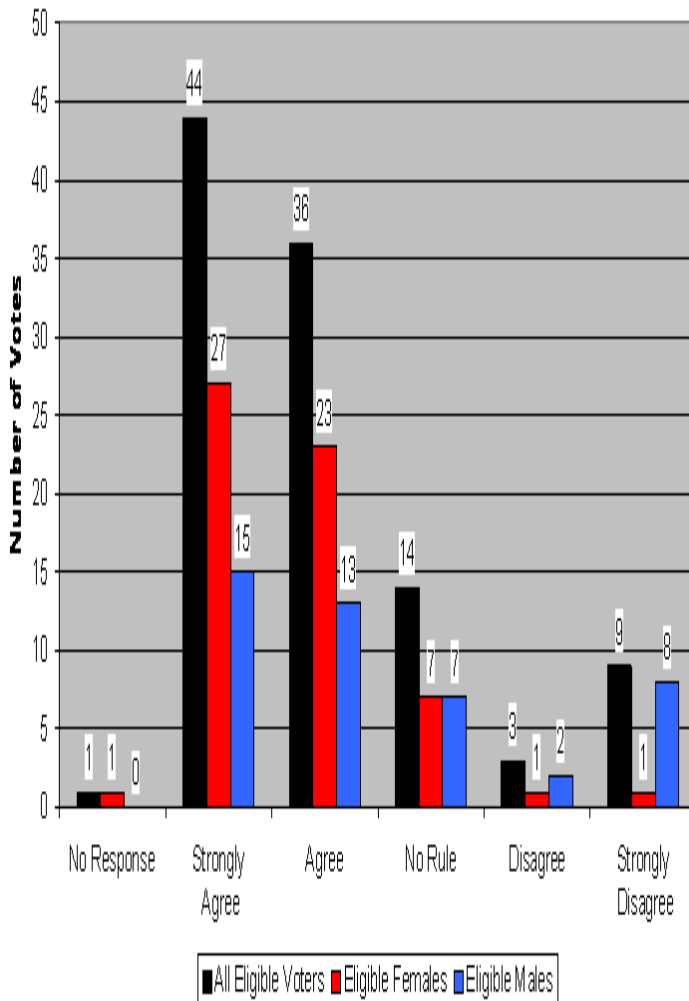
Table 2pD: Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes.

If we exclude the 'no rule' category:
of the 92 who voted agreement or disagreement:

87%
Voted 'for' allowing topless men with man-boobs on the beach.
13%
Voted 'against'

Graph 2pE: Man Boobs: Number of Votes versus Vote Category - Eligible Voters.

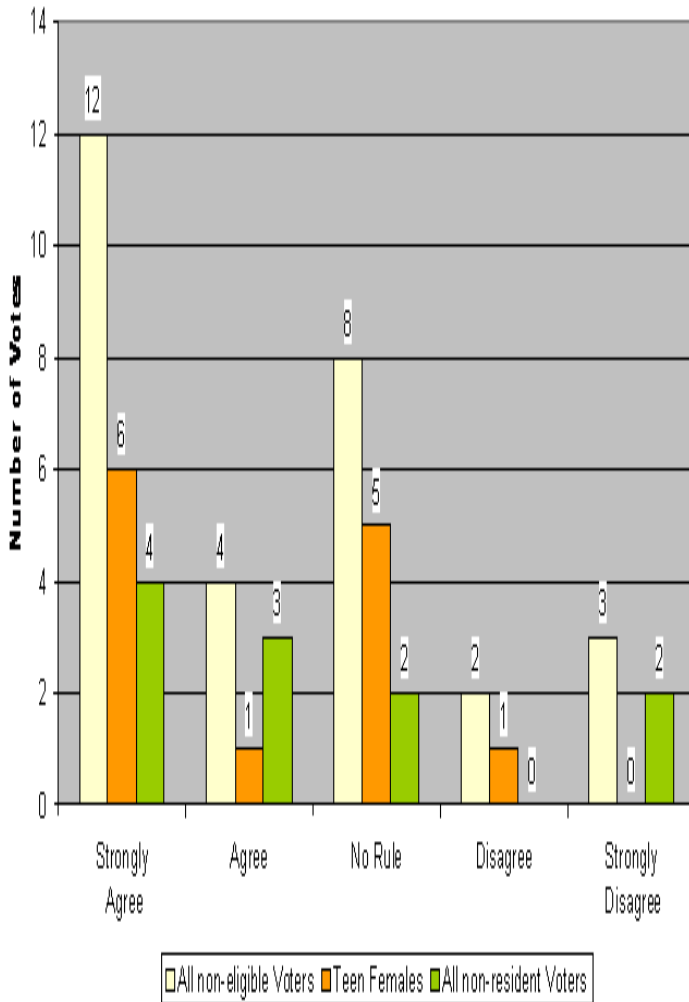
(P2: Man Boobs) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Graph 2pF: Man Boobs: Number of Votes versus Vote Category - non-Eligible Voters.

Note: Typographical Error in the above graph: in the Strongly Agree category, under 'All Eligible Voters' the graph shows 44 votes. This should read 42.

(P2: man-boobs): Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Discussion of Results for Proposition Number 2

Females (18+) enthusiastically supported the right of large-breasted males to continue to go topless on an undesignated public beach. They vote 25:1 in favour of the proposition; by far, the largest ratio over all seventeen propositions. Even teen females voted 7:1 in favour of the proposition.

Males were not quite so enthusiastic, voting merely 3:1 in favour.

Table 2pG: Voter Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 2. It **is not** a violation ofCommunity Standards for a man, who appears to have relatively large mammary glands (breasts) like a woman to be topless at a public beach.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing. Editors comments are in square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified. The number following the gender is the age.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
F16
Nasty
2.
F15
Cover up!
3.
F50s

Should wear a shirt
4.
F30s
Personal comfort
5.
F20-25
Not his fault he has big breasts!
6.
F20-25
Society accept men who have lg – mammary glands, and not the female breast as they are viewed as sexual.
7.
F26
If a fat man is comfortable with his bitch tits, so am I cus I want to see the firm ones!!

Nude Male Child

Proposition number 3: It is a violation of Community Standards for a nine-year-old boy to be momentarily naked while in the process of changing his cloths at a public beach.

Summary: {There is no winner since a win by only three votes is not statistically significant when applied to the community as a whole. The majority of the 106 voters, enacted the proposition as stated, but we cannot tell, at the 95% confidence level, if the community as a whole would vote in the same way. Its just too close to call.}

Table 3pA: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

Score: (Agreement Votes: 'No Rule' Votes: Disagreement Votes)
Agreement:Disagreement Ratio

Judgment:

**(for or against
the proposition)**

All eligible Voters
45:19:42
1.1:1
for
eligible Males
21:4:20
1.1:1
for
eligible Females
23:15:21
1.1:1
for

All non-eligible Voters
7:9:13
1:1.9
against
Teen Females
7:5:1
7:1
for
All non-Resident Voters
0:3:8
0:8
against
non-resident Males
0:2:3
0:3
against

non-resident Female
0:1:5
0:5
against

Table 3pB: Number of Votes by Voter Category

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters
13
32

19
24
18
106
1
eligible Males
7
14
4
10
10
45
0
eligible Females
6
17
15

14
7
59
1
All non-eligible Voters
3
4
9
10
3
29
0

Teen Females
3
4
5
1
0
13
0
All non-resident Voters
0
0
3
6
2
10
0
non-resident Males

0
0
2
3
0
5
0
non-resident Females
0
0
1
3
2
6
0
Strongly Agree

Agree
No Rule
Disagree
Strongly Disagree

Table 3pC: Summary: Percentage of Total Votes 'For' or 'Against.

Of 106 Eligible Voters who voted:
42.5% (±9.4%, 19 times out of 20)

against allowing a boy to be momentarily nude while changing his cloths.
39.6%
for
17.9%

voted 'No Rule' (i.e. status quo)

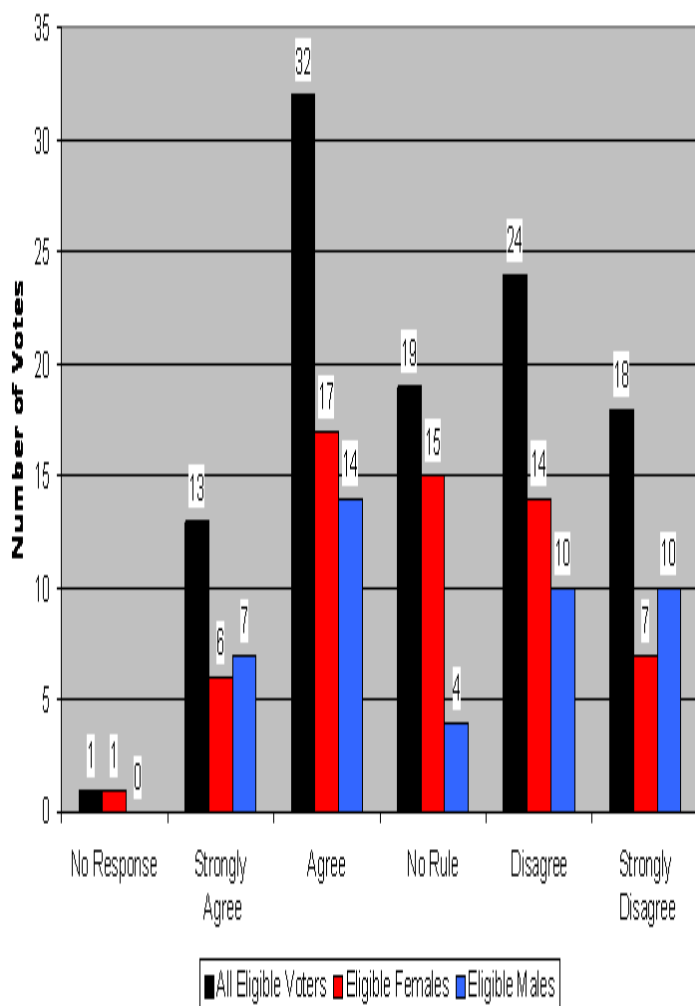
Table 3pD: Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes.

If we exclude the 'no rule' category: of the 87 who voted agreement or disagreement:
51.7%
Voted 'against' allowing a boy to be momentarily nude while changing his cloths.
48.3%
Voted 'for'.

If (excluding the 'no rule' category) 51.7% of voters said that a male child being nude at a public beach is not a violation of Community Standards, while 48.3% said that is was a violation, but there is no statistical difference between the two percentages, so the result is a tie - no side wins.

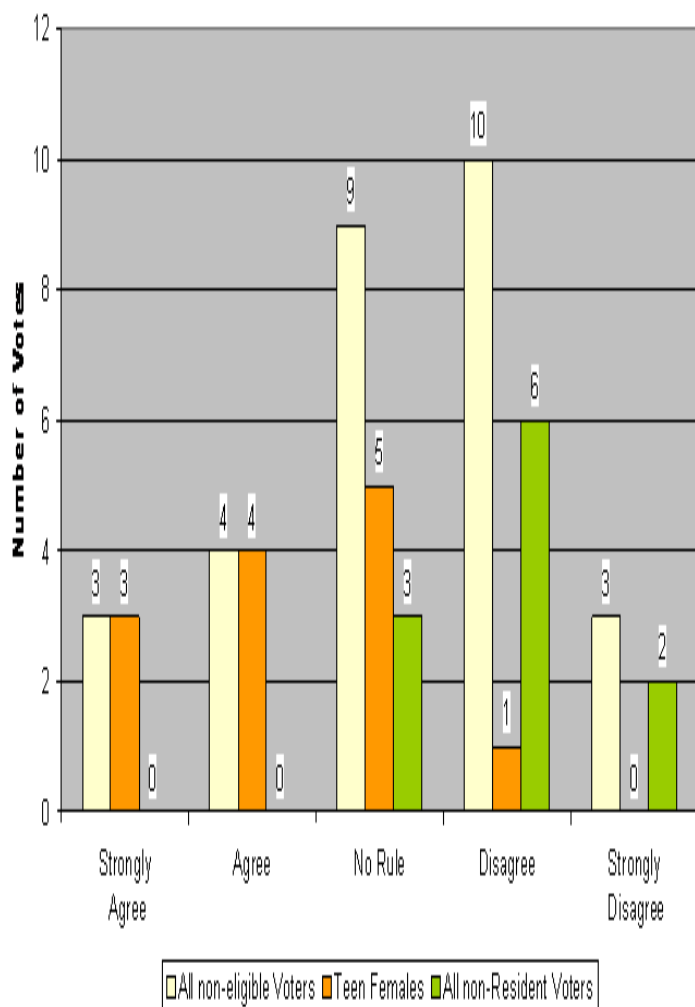
Graph 3pE: Nude 9 Year Old Boy: Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible Voters.

(P3:Boy Changing): Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Graph 3pF: Nude 9 Year Old Boy: Number of Votes versus Category - non-Eligible Voters.

(P3: boy changing nude): Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Calculation of Margin of Error

Results:

Agreement: 45

No Rule: 19

Disagreement: 42

Comparing the Agreement and Disagreement Votes, and Calculation of margin of error ranges for the 95% confidence level:

$45 \pm 9.4\% = 45 \pm 4.2 =$ a range of 40.8 to 49.2

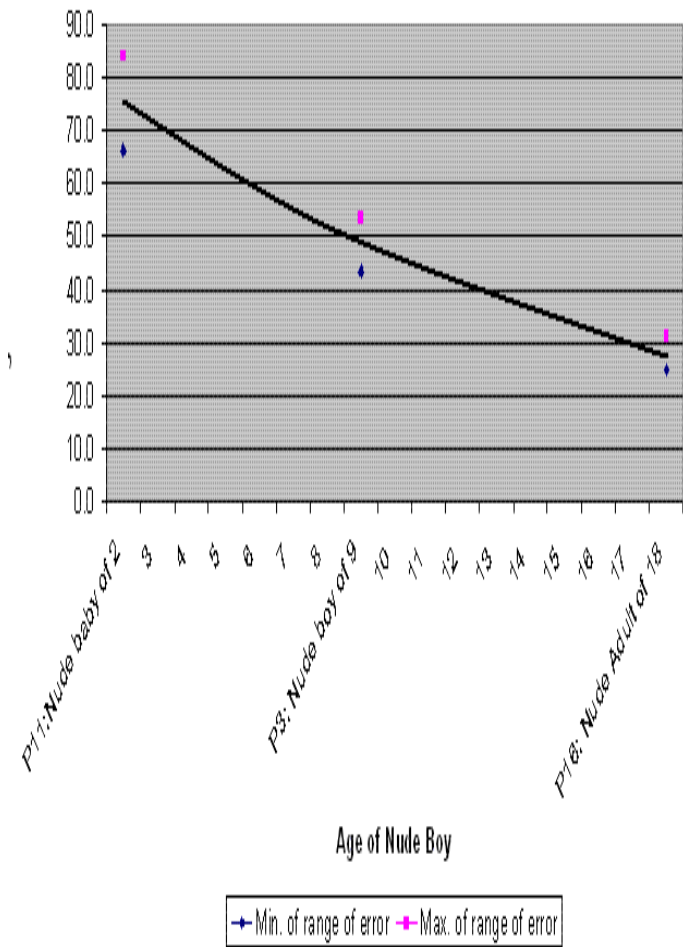
$42 \pm 9.3\% = 42 \pm 3.9 =$ a range of 38.1 to 45.9

Because the Agreement range and the Disagreement range overlap, the resulting vote cannot be considered statistically significant at the generally accepted 95% (i.e. 19 times out of 20) confidence level.

Calculation of How the Percentage of Voters that would Support Male Child Nudity on a Beach Changes according to the Age of the Boy.

Graph 3pG: Nude 9 Year Old Boy: Percentage of Voters in Favour of Nudity of a Boy at the Beach versus Age of the Boy.

(P3: nude boy of 9): Percentage of Voters in Favour of Nudity
of a boy at the Beach vs. Age of that boy



Discussion on Results for Proposition Number 3: A Nude Boy:

The ‘No Rule’ category votes was particularly low for the eligible males at only four votes. This implies that the males thought that there ought to be a rule on this topic, but the overall vote results indicate that there is general disagreement on what that rule ought to be.

Teen females voted 7:1 that a nude boy is a violation of Community Standards. Non-residents Voted 8:0 that a nude boy is not a violation of Community Standards.

Graph 3pG attempts to discover the age of a nude boy on an undesignated beach that would find majority support among voters. Excluding the 'no rule' category, 48.3% of voters favour a boy of 9 being nude on a public beach. The Graph 3pG is the percentage of voters who favour a boy being nude on a public beach vs. the age of such a boy. There are only three data point pairs on the graph. Each pair of data points are the upper and lower error boundary for of the three age categories: 2, 9 and 18 years old. The data point pair on the left is taken from proposition number 11 (a nude baby) and corresponds to the percentage of voters who approve of a two year old baby being nude on a public beach. The data point pair on the right is taken from proposition number 16 (a nude adult) and corresponds to the percentage of voters who approve of an adult being nude on a public beach. I assigned the age of eighteen to this data point pair, even though this point applies to the entire adult population. The middle data point pair is taken from this proposition (number three - a nude boy) and corresponds to the percentage of voters who approve of a nine-year-old boy being nude on a public beach. The curve appears to be slightly concave to the upside. Generally, the graph shows the percentage of voters who approve of a boy being nude on an undesignated public beach. As the age of the boy increases, the percentage approval decreases. The curve crosses the 50% support line at a point that corresponds to a boy of a little over 8½ years-old. From this graph, we can conclude that the maximum age of a boy that can be nude on an undesignated area of a public beach is approximately 8½. At this age, a majority of voters would be in favour - or wouldn't care - about a boy being nude.

In practice, parents should view 8½ as the upper boundary of a boy being nude on a public beach in Alberta. Seeing that that age is approximately the age of the beginning of puberty, perhaps it is reasonable to conclude that majority of Voters only seem to oppose nudity of persons who are past the age of puberty. In practical terms, if a parent allows their child to be nude on a public beach in Alberta, below two or three years old, most people won't care, but as the age of the child increases, the number of those opposed will increase. At age, six, sixty percent of people will not care, but at age eight and a half, only half the people will not care.

See also Proposition 11: Nude Baby, Proposition: 14: Nude Child and Proposition 16: Nude Adult.

Table 3pH: Voter Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 3. It **is** a violation ofCommunity Standards for a nine-year-old boy to be momentarily naked while in the process of changing his cloths at a public beach.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing.Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
F17
under six. [she voted: agree]
2.
F20-25
The parents should be trying to cover him up.
3.
F20-25
He should go to the washroom + change, what if there is a petifile around?
4.

M20-25
Thats what change houses are for and provided by the government.
5.
M18
Cover with a towel or something!
6.
F60
Should go to the change rooms if any.

A Topless Boobless Woman

Proposition number 4: It is a violation of Community Standards for a woman who has had a double mastectomy (i.e. the surgical removal of both breasts without reconstructive surgery and therefore has no breast material and no nipples) to be topless at a public beach.

Summary:Summary: { 'no winner' the difference between 'for' and 'against' is less than the margin of error. }

Table 4pA: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

Score: (Agreement Votes: 'No Rule' Votes: Disagreement Votes)

Disagreement:Agreement Ratio

--

Judgment:
('for' or 'against'
the proposition)

All eligible Voters

33:31:41

1.2:1

against

eligible Males

13:11:20

1.5:1

against

eligible Females

19:20:20

1:1

tie between ‘against’ and ‘no rule’ (and only one vote away from a three-way-tie)

<div>All non-eligible Voters</div>

15:10:4
1:3.8
for
Teen Females
6:6:1
1:6
tie between ‘for’ and ‘no rule’
<div>All non-Resident Voters</div>

4:4:3
1:1.3
for
non-resident Males

2:2:1
1:2
tie between ‘for’ and ‘no rule’
non-resident Female
2:2:2
1:1
three-way tie

Table 4pB: Number of Votes by Voter Category

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers

All eligible Voters
9
24
31
18
23
105
2
eligible Males
4
9
11
11
9
44
1
eligible Females

5
14
20
6
14
59
1
All non-eligible Voters
9
6
10
1

3
29
0
Teen Females
6
0
6
0
1
13
0
All non-resident Voters
1
3
4
1
2

10
0
non-resident Males
1
1
2
0
1
5
0
non-resident Females
0
2
2
1
1
6

0
Strongly
Agree
Agree
No Rule
Disagree
Strongly
Disagree

Table 4pC: Summary of Votes of Eligible Voters as a Percentage

Of 105 Eligible Voters who voted:
39%
(±11.4%, 19 times out of 20)
Voted for 'allowing' a topless boobless woman on the beach

31%
Voted 'against'.
30%
voted 'No Rule' (i.e. status quo)

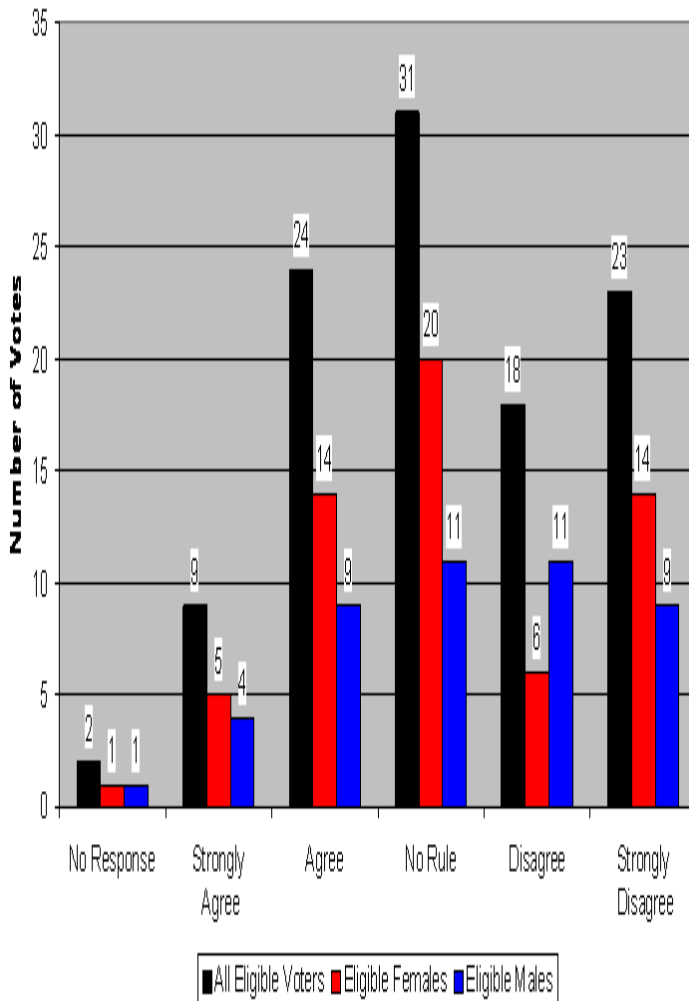
Table 4pD: Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes.

<p>If we exclude the ‘no rule’ category:</p> <p>Of the 74 eligible Voters who voted ‘agreement’ or ‘disagreement’:</p>
--

55.4%
Voted for 'allowing' a topless boobless woman on the beach.
44.6%
Voted 'against'.

Graph 4pE: Topless Boobless Woman: Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible Voters.

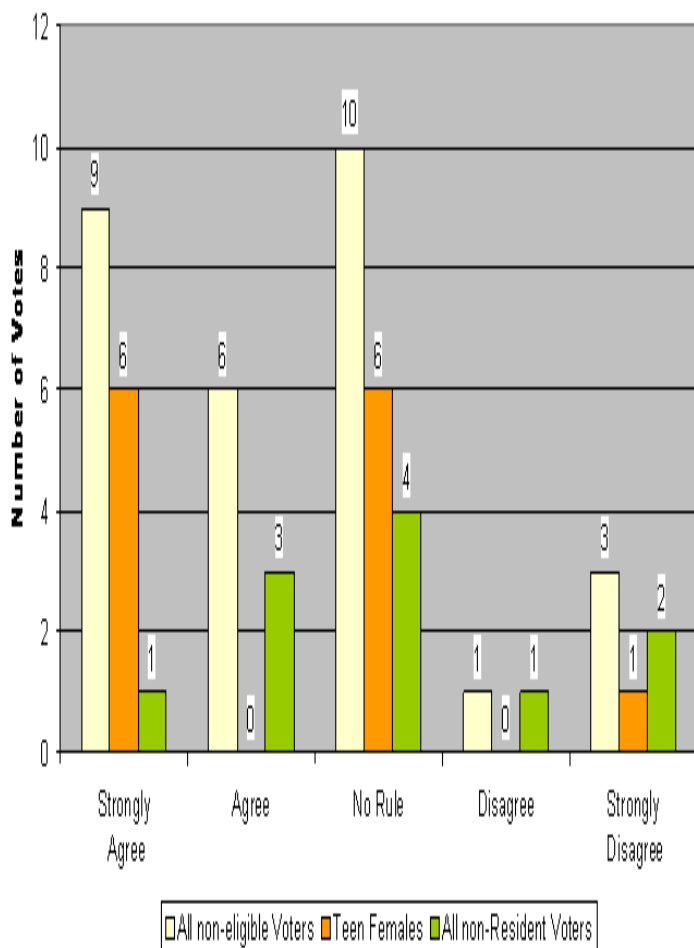
(P4:Boobless Woman): Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



**Graph 4pF: Topless Boobless Woman:
Number of Votes versus Category - non-
Eligible Voters.**

(P4: boobless topless woman) Number of Votes vs. Vote

Category



Calculation of Margin of Error

The results were:

For allowing a boobless topless woman on the beach: 41 votes

No Rule 31 votes

Against allowing a boobless topless woman on the beach: 33 votes

Comparing the ‘for’ and ‘against’ vote:

41 votes $\pm 9.3\%$ = 41 votes ± 3.8 votes = a range of 37.2 to 45.7

33 votes $\pm 8.9\%$ = 33 votes ± 2.9 votes = a range of 30.1 to 35.9

Because the two ranges overlap, the difference between the two numbers is not statistically significant at the 95% (i.e. 19 times out of 20) confidence level. Therefore, if a vote were held in the Community as a whole, we cannot predict that they would vote with a majority for allowing a Boobless Woman to be Topless.

Discussion of Results for Proposition Number 4

Eligible Female voters had, essentially, a tie across the board but eligible males voted more strongly (1.5:1) against the proposition, pushing the final result to a victory for their side. Six times as many teen females voted for the proposition as against.

The number of votes for ‘No Rule’ (31) was very close to the vote ‘for’ (33).

We cannot conclude then, that a boobless, woman can be topless on an undesignated beach in Alberta.

Table 4pG: Voter Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 4. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a woman who has had a double mastectomy (i.e. the surgical removal of both breasts without reconstructive surgery and therefore has no breast material and no nipples) to be topless at a public beach.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing. Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age

Voter Comments.

1.

F17

They would just look like a guy.

2.

F50s

She probably would not want to expose all that scar tissue.

3.

F50s

Shouldn't be topless.

4.

F30s

Not topless at all.

5.

F20-25

She is still a woman! [she voted: strongly agree]

6.

F19
Hey, she's still a woman! [she voted: strongly agree]
7.
F60
Should not be at any public beaches anywhere.

Exposed Pubic Hair - Male

Proposition number 5: It is a violation of Community Standards for a man to have exposed pubic hair at a public beach.

Summary: { ‘for’ the proposition wins. If we exclude the ‘no rule’ category, of the 78 Eligible voters who voted agreement or disagreement, 73% voted against allowing males to expose pubic hair ($\pm 11.1\%$, 19 times out of 20). }

**Table 5pA:Exposed Pubic Hair - Male:
Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted
'For' the Proposition to the Number who
Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter
Type.**

<div>Score: (Agreement Votes: 'No Rule' Votes: Disagreement Votes)</div>
<div>Agreement:Disagreement Ratio</div>
<div>Judgment: ('for' or 'against')</div>

the proposition)

All eligible Voters

57:25:21

2.7:1

for

eligible Males

26:9:9

2.9:1

for

eligible Females

29:16:12

2.4:1

for

All non-eligible Voters

13:5:11
1.2:1
for
Teen Females
8:3:2
4:1
for
All non-Resident Voters
5:2:4
1:1
for
non-resident Males
2:0:3
1:1.5
against
non-resident Female
3:2:1

2:1
for

**Table 5pB:Exposed Pubic Hair - Male:
Number of Votes by Voter Category**

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters
29
28
25
9

12
103
5
eligible Males
14
12
9
4
5
44
1
eligible Females
14
15
16
5
7

57
3
All non-eligible Voters
8
5
5
9
2
29
0
Teen Females
6

2
3
2
0
13
0
All non- Resident Voters

2
3
2
2
2
10
0
non-resident Males

1
1
0
2
1
5
0
non-resident Females
1
2
2
0
1
6
0

Strongly

Agree
Agree
No Rule
Disagree
Strongly
Disagree

Table 5pC:Exposed Pubic Hair - Male:Summary of Votes of Eligible Voters as a Percentage

Of 103 Eligible Voters who voted:
55%
(±9.6%, 19 times out of 20)
Voted 'against' allowing males to expose pubic hair
20%

Voted 'for'.
24%
Voted 'No Rule' (i.e. status quo)

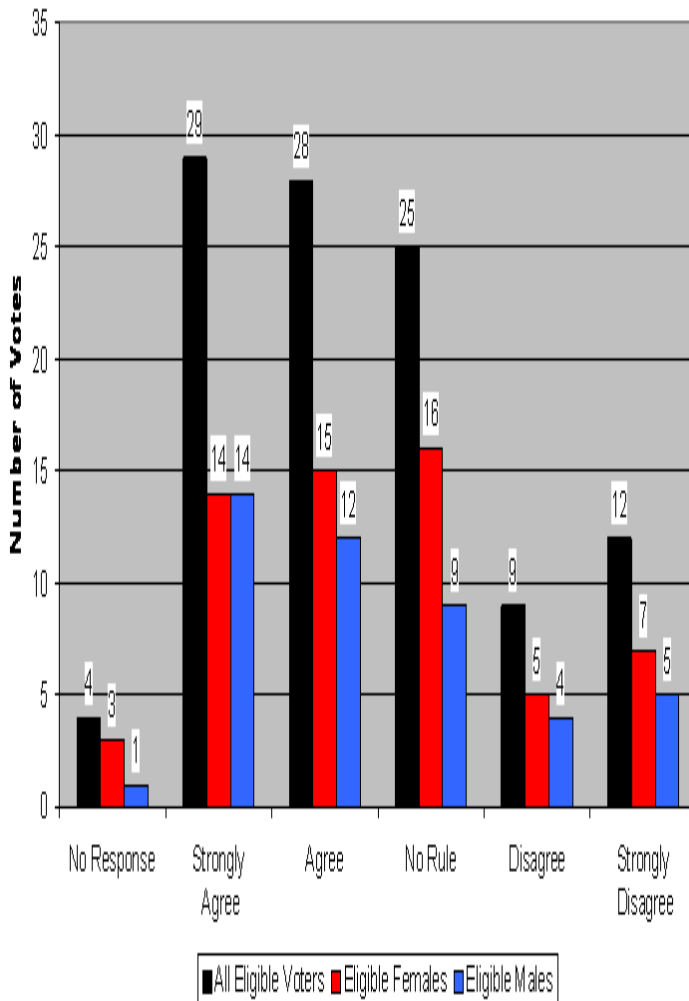
**Table 5pD: Exposed Pubic Hair - Male:
Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule'
Votes.**

If we exclude the ‘no rule’ category:
of the 78 Eligible voters who voted agreement or disagreement:

73%
Voted 'against' allowing males to expose pubic hair
27%
Voted 'for'.

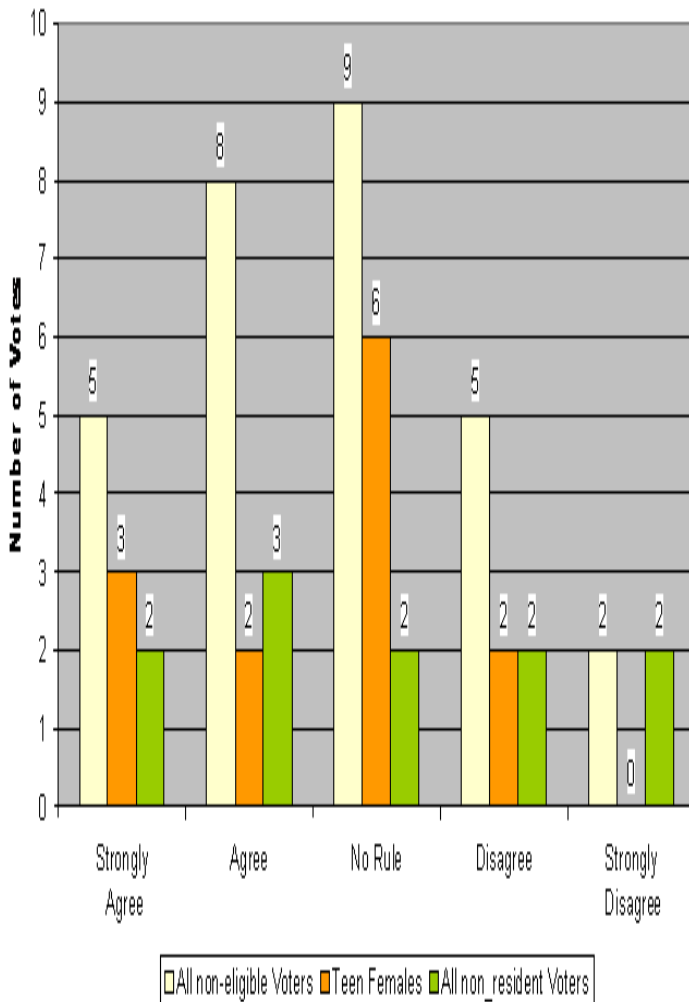
**Graph 5pE: Exposed Pubic Hair - Male:
Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible
Voters.**

(P5:Male Pubic Hair): Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



**Graph 5pF: Exposed Pubic Hair - Male:
Number of Votes versus Category - non-
Eligible Voters.**

(P5: Pubic Hair:maile): Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Discussion of Results for Proposition Number 5: (Pubic Hair-male):

The 'for' side wins decisively. Both eligible males and eligible females voted on the same side. Males voted with a higher 'agreement:disagreement' ratio (2.9:1) than female voters (2.4:1). Teen females were 4:1 'for' the proposition.

Table 5pG: Voter Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 5. It is a violation of Community Standards for a man to have exposed pubic hair at a public beach.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing.Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
F40s
Define “pubic hair” – does this indicat that genitals are also partially exposed? Some men are more husute [? illegable] than others – sorry this question is too vague for me to answer.
2.
M40s
Men have pubic hair everywhere.
3.
F30s
It’s against the law!

4.

M30s

Define “pubic hair”. A man’s “treasure trail” can muddy the waters here.
How about “X” inches below the navel.

5.

F20-25

Gross!

6.

F20-25

Not appropriate, nobody wants to see that.

7.

M20-25

If its exposing mans privates then yes.

8.

F20

Gross!

Exposed Pubic Hair - Female

Proposition number 6: It is **not** a violation of Community Standards for a woman to have exposed pubic hair at a public beach.

Summary: {'against' the proposition wins. Therefore, the people have instituted the rule: that it is a violation of Community Standards for a woman to have exposed pubic hair at an undesignated public beach. If we exclude the 'no rule' category,

of the 75 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement, 63% voted against exposing female pubic hair ($\pm 11.3\%$, 19 times out of 20).}

**Table 6pA: Exposed Pubic Hair - Female:
Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted
'For' the Proposition to the Number who
Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter
Type.**

<div>Score: (Agreement Votes: 'No Rule' Votes: Disagreement Votes)</div>
<div>Disagreement:Agreement Ratio</div>

Judgment:
('for' or 'against'
the proposition)

All eligible Voters

28:28:47

1.7:1

against

eligible Males

14:9:22

1.6:1

against

eligible Females

13:19:24

1.8:1

against

All non-eligible Voters
8:3:17
2.1:1
against
Teen Females
4:1:8
2:1
against
All non-resident Voters
4:2:5
1.3:1
against
non-resident Males
3:0:2
1:1.5
for

non-resident Female
1:2:3
3:1
against

Table 6pB: Exposed Pubic Hair - Female: Number of Votes by Voter Category

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters
14
14

28
26
21
103
5
eligible Males
6
8
9
11
11
45
0
eligible Females
8
5
19

15
9
56
4
All non-eligible Voters
6
2
3
5
12
28
1

Teen Females
2
2
1
1
7
13
0
All non-resident Voters
3
1
2
3
2
10
0
non-resident Males

2
1
0
1
1
5
0
non-resident Females
1
0
2
2
1
6
0
Strongly

Agree
Agree
No Rule
Disagree
Strongly Disagree

**Table 6pC: Exposed Pubic Hair - Female:
Summary of Votes of Eligible Voters as a
Percentage**

Of the 103 Voters who voted:
45% (±8.6%, 19 times out of 20)
Voted 'against' exposing female pubic hair
27%
Voted 'for'.

27%
voted 'No Rule' (i.e. status quo)

Table 6pD: Exposed Pubic Hair - Female: Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes as a Percentage.

If we exclude the 'no rule' category: of the 75 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement:
63%
Voted 'against' exposing female pubic hair
37%
Voted 'for'.

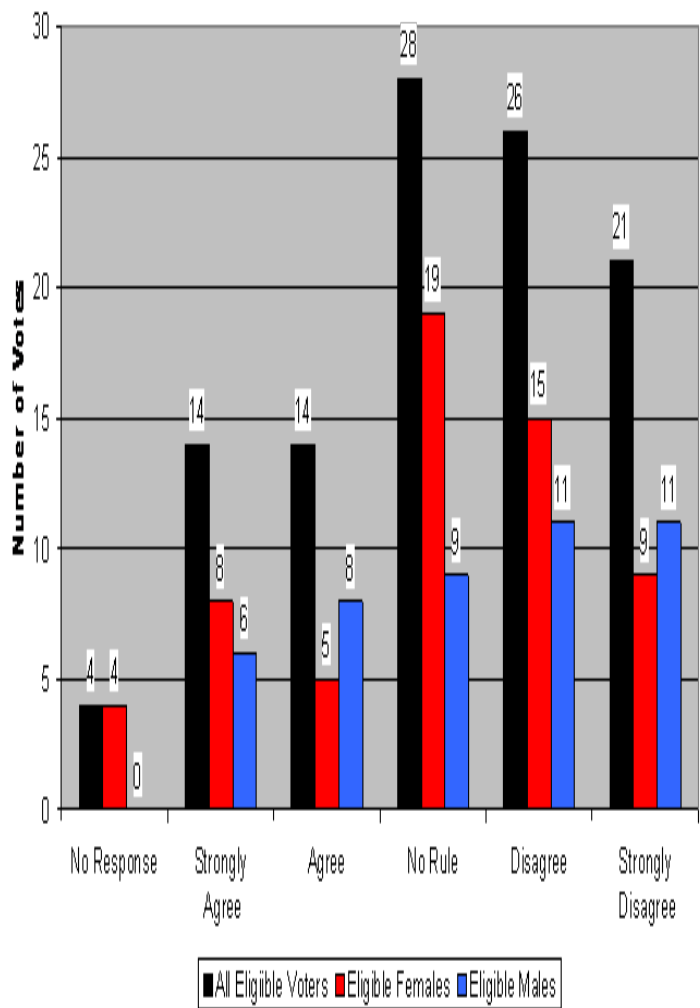
Calculation of Margin of Error:

'For' females exposing pubic hair: 28 votes
For: 28 votes $\pm 8.6\%$ = 28 votes ± 2.4 votes = a range of 25.6 to 30.4
'Against' females exposing pubic hair: 47 votes
Against: 47 votes $\pm 9.6\%$ = 47 votes ± 4.5 votes = a range of 42.5 to 51.5

Against, wins. Because the two ranges do not overlap, the difference between the numbers is statistically significant.

Graph 6pE: Exposed Pubic Hair - Female: Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible Voters.

(P6:Female Pubic Hair): Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



**Graph 6pF: Exposed Pubic Hair - Female:
Number of Votes versus Category - non-
Eligible Voters.**

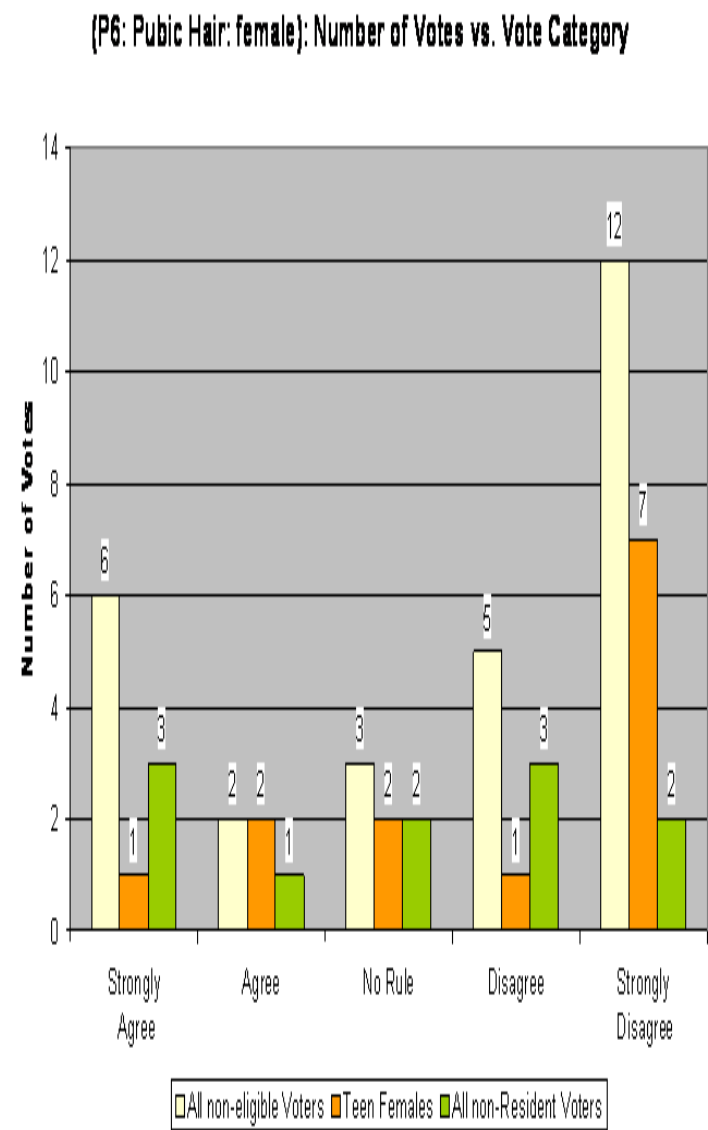


Table 6pG: Exposed Pubic Hair - Female:

Ratios of Votes 'Against' Pubic Hair to 'For' Pubic Hair by Gender

Ratio of
Votes 'Against' Male
Pubic Hair
to Votes 'for'

Ratio of
Votes 'Against' Female
Pubic Hair
to Votes 'for'

Eligible Males
2.9:1
1.6:1
Eligible Females
2.4:1
1.8:1

Teen Females
4:1
2:1

Discussion of Results for Proposition Number 6:

The ‘against’ side wins. The Eligible Female ‘disagreement:agreement’ ratio was larger than that of the males. In Proposition Number 5 (P5), on the topic of male pubic hair, the difference between the genders was reversed. It appears as if people are more severe when the rule of prohibition applies to their own gender.

Referring to Table 6pG, Comparing the results for male pubic hair vs. female pubic hair: voters were, to a higher degree, against male pubic hair than female pubic hair. For example, Teen Females were 4:1 against male pubic hair, but only 2:1 against female pubic hair.

Table 6pH: Voter Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 6. It **is not** a violation ofCommunity Standards for a woman to have exposed pubic hair at a public beach.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing.Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.

1.

F15

If shaved it's okay.

2.

F50s

Shouldn't see any anytime.

3.

F40s

Depends – public hair on armpits + legs? [yes, the voter wrote “public”, but probably meant ‘pubic’. One does not write ‘pubic’ very often so its easy to slip in the extra ‘l’ out of habit. Such a slip is pretty funny though.]

4.

M40s

Women have pubic hair everywhere (armpits)

5.

F30s

It should be a violation.

6.

F20-25
also gross.
7.
F20-25
If a man can't expose it, a woman can't either!
8.
M20-25
If its exposing one's genitals
9.
F20-25
Women are expected to have trim bikini lines when wearing certain attire.
10.
F60
Wear proper swimwear.
11.
F20

Also gross!

12.

F26

No one should sport Pubic Hair!!

Person of a Certain Age in a Thong

Proposition number 7: It is a violation of Community Standards for a person ‘of a certain age’ to wear a thong at a public beach. (thong = a small piece of cloth that covers the genitals, held in place with strings. One string passes between the buttocks – in the butt-crack – leaving the buttocks exposed.)

Summary: { ‘Against’ the proposition wins, but it is not statistically significant. The five vote win for the ‘against’ side is less than the margin of error, so the win is not statistically significant at the generally accepted 95% confidence level. Although ‘against’ wins for the 104 persons who voted, it cannot be confidently applied to the community as a whole. }

Table 7pA: Old Person in Thong: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

Score:
(Agreement Votes:
'No Rule' Votes:
Disagreement Votes)

Disagreement:Agreement

Ratio

Judgment:
('for' or 'against'
the proposition)

All eligible Voters

39:21:44

1.1:1

against

eligible Males

14:7:24

1.7:1

against

eligible Females

23:14:20

1:1.2

for

All non-eligible Voters
9:8:11
1.2:1
against
Teen Females
4:4:5
1.3:1
against
All non-resident Voters
4:3:4
1:1
tie between ‘for and ‘against’
non-resident Males
1:1:3
3:1

against
non-resident Female
3:2:1
1:3
for

Table 7pB: Old Person in Thong:Number of Votes by Voter Category

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters
17

22
21
21
23
104
3
eligible Males
7
7
7
11
13
45
0
eligible Females
10
13

14
10
10
57
3
All non-eligible Voters
6
3
8
3
8
28

1
Teen Females
2
2
4
1
4
13
0
All non-resident Voters
3
1
3
1
3
10
0

non-resident Males
1
0
1
1
2
5
0
non-resident Females
2
1
2
0
1
6
0

Strongly	Agree
Agree	
No Rule	
Disagree	
Strongly	Disagree

Table 7pC: Old Person in Thong: Summary of Votes of Eligible Voters as a Percentage

Of the 104 Voters who voted:
42%
(±9.3%, 19 times out of 20)
in favour of an older person wearing a thong ¹
38%
Voted 'against'.

20%
Voted 'No Rule' (i.e. status quo)

Table 7pD: Old Person in Thong: Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes.

If we exclude the ‘no rule’ category: of the 83 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement:
53%
in favour of an older person wearing a thong
47%
Voted 'against'.

Calculation of Margin of Error:

Calculation of margin of error ranges for the 95% confidence level:

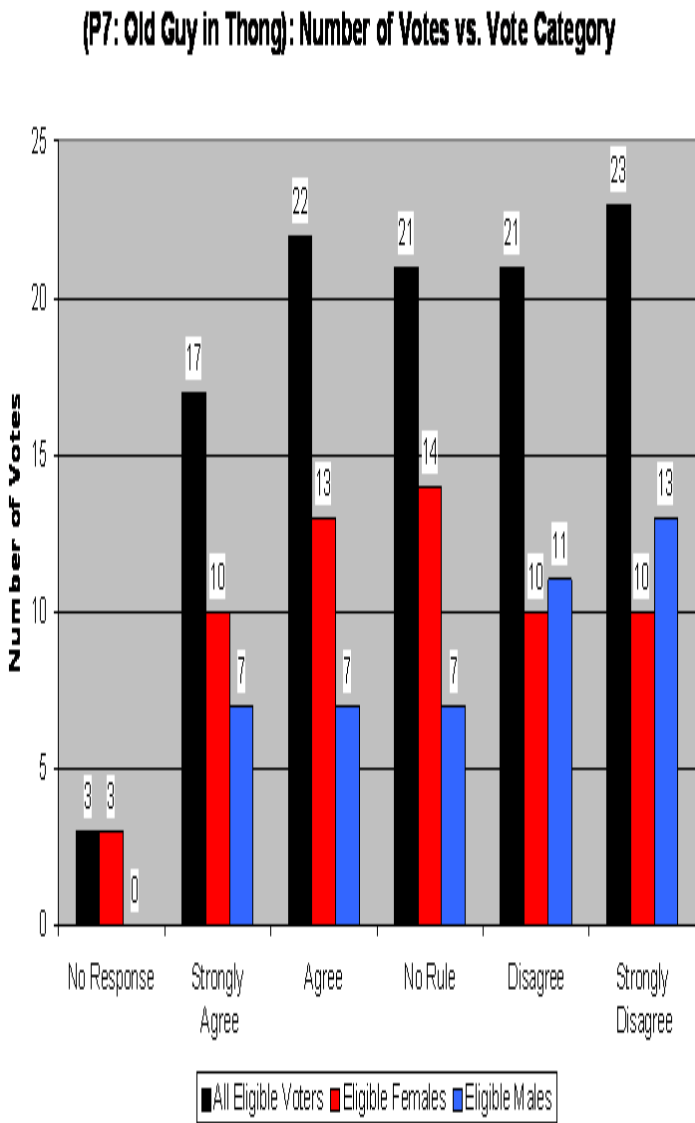
The results are: 39 votes ‘for’ and 44 votes ‘against’.

Against:39 votes ±9.3% = 39 votes ±3.6 votes = a range of 35.4 to 42.6

For:44 votes ±9.3% = 44 votes ±4.1 votes = a range of 39.9 to 48.1

Because the two ranges overlap, the resulting vote cannot be considered statistically significant at the generally accepted 95% (i.e. 19 times out of 20) confidence level.

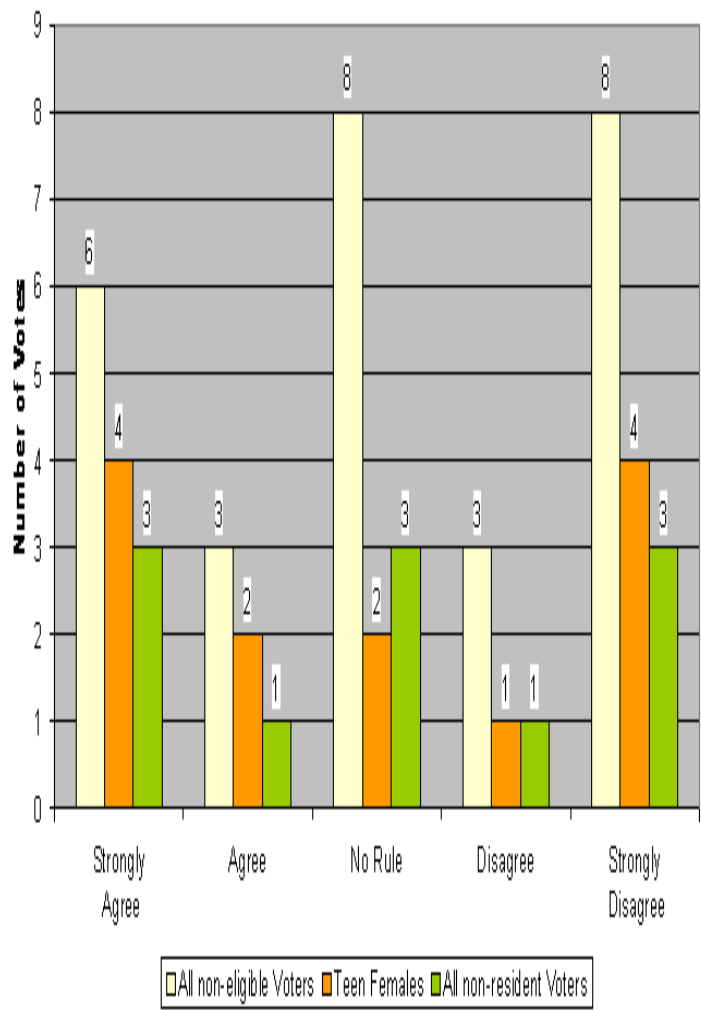
Graph 7pE: Old Person in Thong: Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible Voters.



Graph 7pF: Old Person in Thong: Number of Votes versus Category - non-Eligible

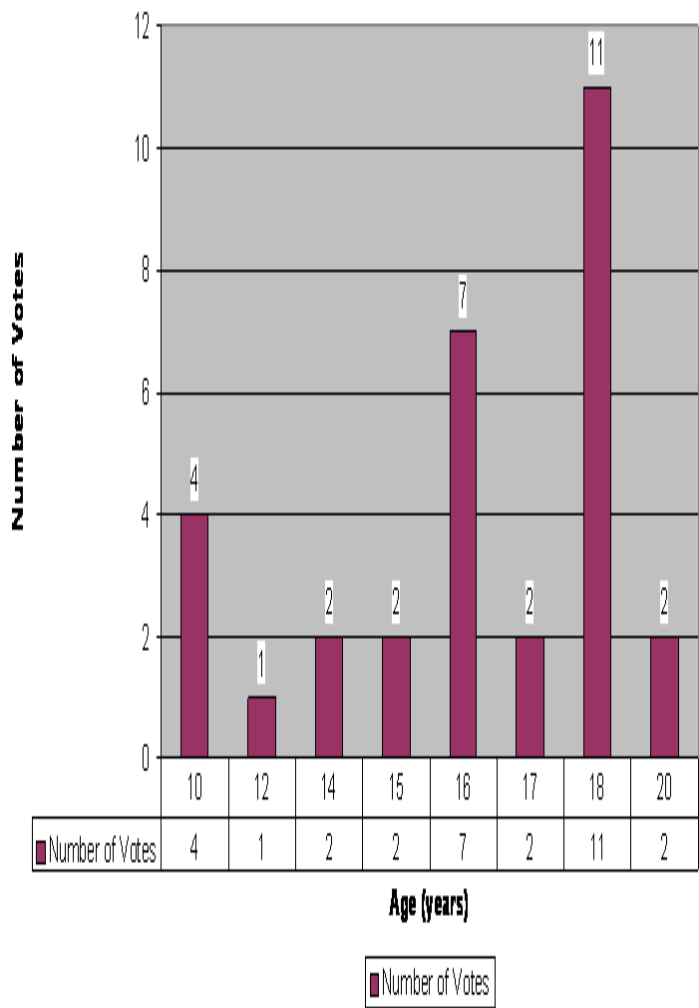
Voters.

(P7: old guy in a thong): Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



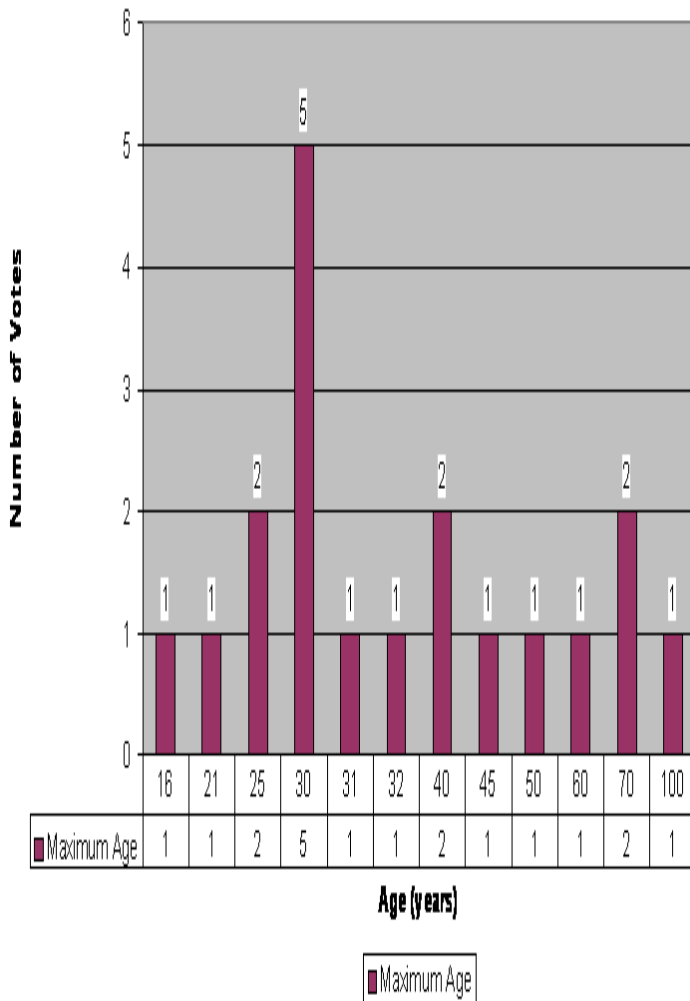
Graph 7pG: What is the Minimum Age to Wear a Thong: Number of Votes versus Age.

(P7:Minimum Age to wear a thong) Number of Votes vs. age



Graph 7pH: What is the Maximum Age to Wear a Thong: Number of Votes versus Age.

(P7:Maximum Age to wear a thong) Number of Votes vs. Age



Discussion of Results for Proposition Number 7: Person of a Certain Age in a Thong.

The Majority of men were against the proposition (i.e. in favour of thongs), women were 'for' the proposition (i.e. disagree with people wearing thongs on an undesignated public beach). On this topic teen females sided with the

men and not the women as in other propositions.

My intention in writing this proposition was to determine if an older person could wear a thong. I had in mind a 50-year-old, but some voters commented that young children should not wear thongs. I had not anticipated that a voter would try to apply this proposition to that age group since I thought that the phrase, ‘of a certain age’ could only be applied to an older person. Perhaps the wording of the proposition is in need of revision in any possible future vote. Even though the question only anticipated one age, many voters wrote a minimum and a maximum age so I will bend to the wishes of the voters. I collated the comments and here present the minimum age to wear a thong at a public beach and the maximum age as indicated by all the voters who left comments in this regard.

In this proposition, voters were asked to define: ‘of a certain age’. The median ages for the minimum age and maximum age to wear a thong were: 16.5 and 30.5 years old respectively. The average ages for the minimum and maximum age to wear a thong were 15.9 and 40.8 respectively.

Although it was my intention for this proposition to apply only to older people and I was trying to find out if it was alright for older people to wear a thong, the voters, in their comments and age indications, applied this proposition to young children, as well as older persons. In this report, I use the short title: ‘old guy in a thong’ even though this proposition applies to both genders. Since proposition 8, the next proposition, forbids males wearing thongs, this proposition might be reinterpreted to apply only to females, and, more specifically, to older females and to young female children.

See also: Proposition 8: Male in a Thong.

Table 7pI: Voter Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 7. It **is** a violation ofCommunity Standards for a person ‘of a certain age’ to wear a thong at a public beach. (thong = a small piece of cloth that covers the genitals, held in place with strings. One string passes between the buttocks –in the butt-crack-leaving the buttocks exposed.) Define ‘of a certain age’ in the above rule (What age? 0-80+): _____.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing.Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

--

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
F50s
Thongs should not be allowed.
2.
F50s
No age is it acceptable.
3.
F40s
Thongs are not a favoured piece of attire of mine; though I have no desire to view another's buttocks, my preference doesn't preclude another's right to wear a thong.
4.
M30s
Age discrimination implications!
5.
F30s

However, there should be designated areas so that families do not have to expose their children if not want to be exposed.
6.
M20-25
In case of womens wearing cloths like is written here age should be 18+.
7.
F20-25
Any age, it is wrong.
8.
F20-25
If you've got it flaunt it.
9.
M20-25
Young children between ages of 5 and 10 should not be wearing clothing like that.
10.
F20-25
Doesn't matter.

11.
F20-25
Depends what beach.
12.
F19
No thongs on a public beach!
13.
F19
Anyone! No thongs.
14.
F19
if nice body [she voted 'strongly disagree' and age = 18-30]
15.
F60
All body parts should be covered.
16.
F20

Any age, it is wrong.

Male in a Thong

Proposition number 8: It is **not** a violation of Community Standards for a male to wear a thong at a public beach.

Summary: {'Against' the proposition wins. If we exclude the 'no rule' category, of the 82 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement, 66% voted against males wearing a thong ($\pm 10.8\%$, 19 times out of 20).}

Table 8pA: Male in a Thong: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

<div>Score: (Agreement Votes: 'No Rule' Votes: Disagreement Votes)</div>
<div>Disagreement:Agreement Ratio</div>
<div>Judgment: ('for' or 'against')</div>

the proposition)

All eligible Voters

28:21:54

1.9:1

against

eligible Males

13:6:24

1.8:1

against

eligible Females

15:15:28

1.9:1

against

All non-eligible Voters

13:5:10
1:1.3
for
Teen Females
8:0:5
1:1.6
for
All non-resident Voters
4:4:3
1:1.3
tie between 'for' and 'no rule'
non-resident Males
2:2:1
1:2
tie between 'for' and 'no rule'
non-resident Female
2:2:2

1:1
three-way tie

Table 8pB: Male in a Thong: Number of Votes by Voter Category

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters
11
17
21
25

29
103
4
eligible Males
5
8
6
12
12
43
3
eligible Females
6
9
15
11
17

58
2
All non-eligible Voters
8
5
5
3
7
28
1
Teen Females
5

3
0
1
4
13
0
All non-Resident Voters
2
2
4
1
2
10
0
non-resident Males
0
2

2
0
1
5
0
non-resident Females
2
0
2
1
1
6
0
Strongly
Agree

Agree

No Rule
Disagree
Strongly
Disagree

Table 8pC: Male in a Thong: Summary of Votes of Eligible Voters as a Percentage

Of the 103 Eligible Voters who voted:
52%
(±9.6%, 19 times out of 20)

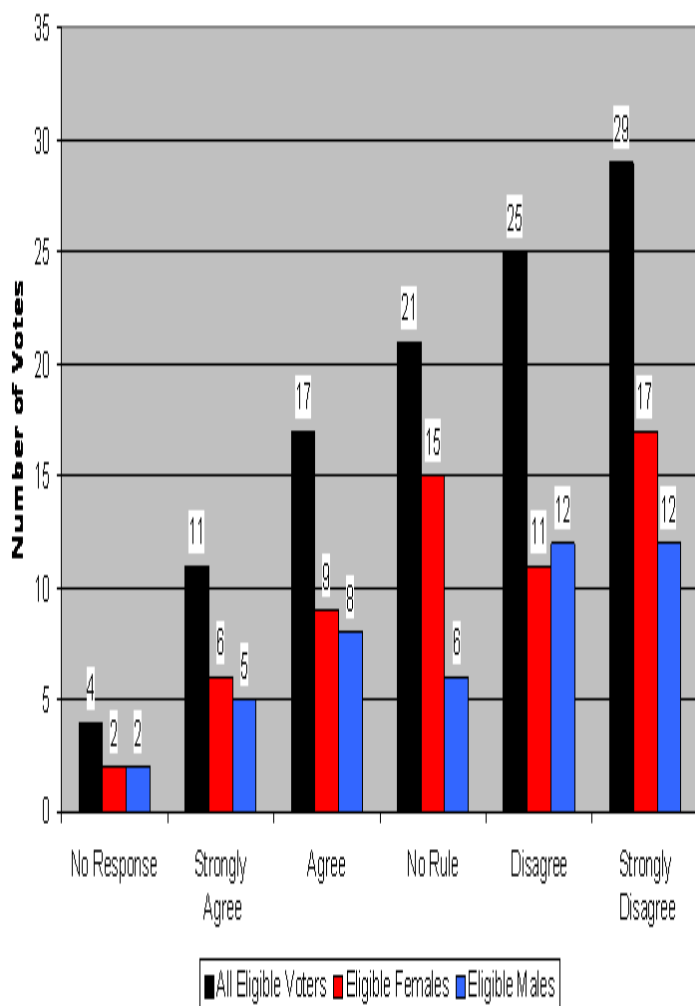
Voted 'against' males wearing a thong
27%
Voted 'for'
20%
voted ‘No Rule’ (i.e. status quo)

Table 8pD: Male in a Thong: Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes.

If we exclude the 'no rule' category: of the 82 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement:
66%
against males wearing a thong
34%
Voted 'for'.

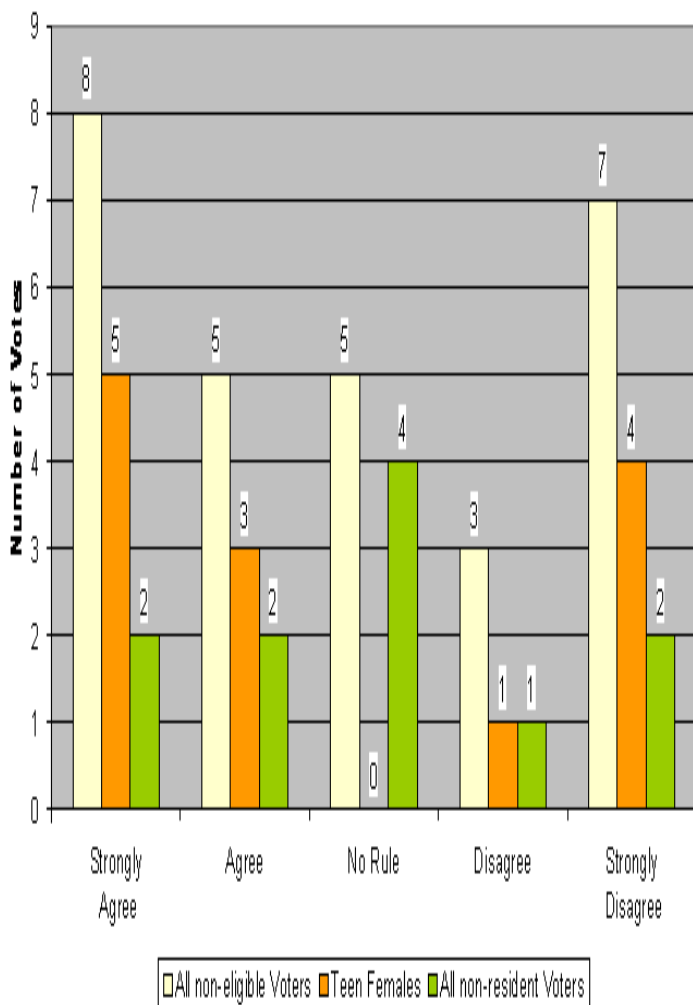
Graph 8pE: Male in a Thong: Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible Voters.

(P8: Male in Thong): Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Graph 8pF: Male in a Thong: Number of Votes versus Category - non-Eligible Voters.

(P8: male in thong): Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Calculation of Margin of Error:

Results:

'Against' a male wearing a thong: 54 votes

No Rule: 21 votes

'For' a male wearing a thong: 28 votes

Comparing 'for' and 'against' votes:

Against: 54 votes $\pm 9.6\%$ = 54 votes ± 5.2 votes = a range of 48.8 to 59.2

For: 28 votes $\pm 8.6\%$ = 28 votes ± 2.4 votes = a range of 25.6 to 30.4

Because the ranges do not overlap, the difference in the two number is statistically significant.

Discussion of Results for Proposition Number 8: Male in a Thong.

The people voted that a male cannot wear a thong on an undesignated public beach by a margin of almost 2:1.

Teen females voted for males wearing a thong (1.6:1). Non-resident Voters were 2:1 in favour of males wearing a thong.

Table 8pG: Voter Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 8. It **is not** a violation ofCommunity Standards for a male to wear a thong at a public beach.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing.Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
F17
Time and place.

2.
F50s
Thong shouldn't be seen at public beaches by male or female.
3.
F30s
Separate beach.
4.
F20-25
To each their own but its not very attractive.
5.
M20-25
Depends on male and how his general overall state is.
6.
F20-25
Depends on culture.
7.
F60

All males should wear proper swimwear.

8.

F26

Don't wanna see it, but hey, good for a laugh:)

Exposing the Poop Hole

Proposition number 9: It is **not** a violation of Community Standards for swimwear to leave exposed, the anal sphincter (commonly called ‘the poop hole’.)

Summary: {‘Against’ the proposition wins}

Therefore the people have enacted: It is a violation of Community Standards for swimwear to leave exposed the anal sphincter (commonly called the ‘poop hole’) on an undesignated beach.

Adult swimming thongs must have a strip of cloth in the butt-crack that covers the poop hole, and not have merely a spaghetti strap or a string like a dental floss.

If we exclude the ‘no rule’ category, of the 91 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement, 85% voted against adults wearing swimwear that leaves exposed the anal sphincter ($\pm 10.3\%$, 19 times out of 20).

Table 9pA: Poop Hole: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

<div>Score:</div> <div>(Agreement Votes:</div> <div>'No Rule' Votes:</div> <div>Disagreement Votes)</div>

Disagreement:Agreement

Ratio

Judgment:

('for' or 'against'

the proposition)

All eligible Voters

14:10:77

5.3:1

against

eligible Males

8:6:29

3.6:1

against

eligible Females

6:4:46

7.7:1

against

All non-eligible Voters
4:8:16
4:1
against
Teen Females
3:3:7
2.3:1
against
All non-resident Voters
1:5:5
5:1
tie between 'against' and 'no rule'
non-resident Males
0:4:1

1:0
no rule
non-resident Female
1:1:4
4:1
against

Table 9pB: Poop Hole: Number of Votes by Voter Category

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters

7
7
10
27
50
101
6
eligible Males
4
4
6
12
17
43
2
eligible Females
3

3
4
14
32
56
4
All non-eligible Voters
4
0
8
2
14

28
1
Teen Females
3
0
3
1
6
13
0
All non-resident Voters
1
0
5
0
5
10

0
non-resident Males
0
0
4
0
1
5
0
non-resident Females
1
0
1
0
4
6
0

Strongly
Agree
Agree
No Rule
Disagree
Strongly
Disagree

Table 9pC: Poop Hole:Summary of Votes of Eligible Voters as a Percentage

Of the 101 Eligible Voters who voted:
76%
(±8.3%, 19 times out of 20)
against adults wearing swimwear that leaves exposed the anal sphincter.
14%

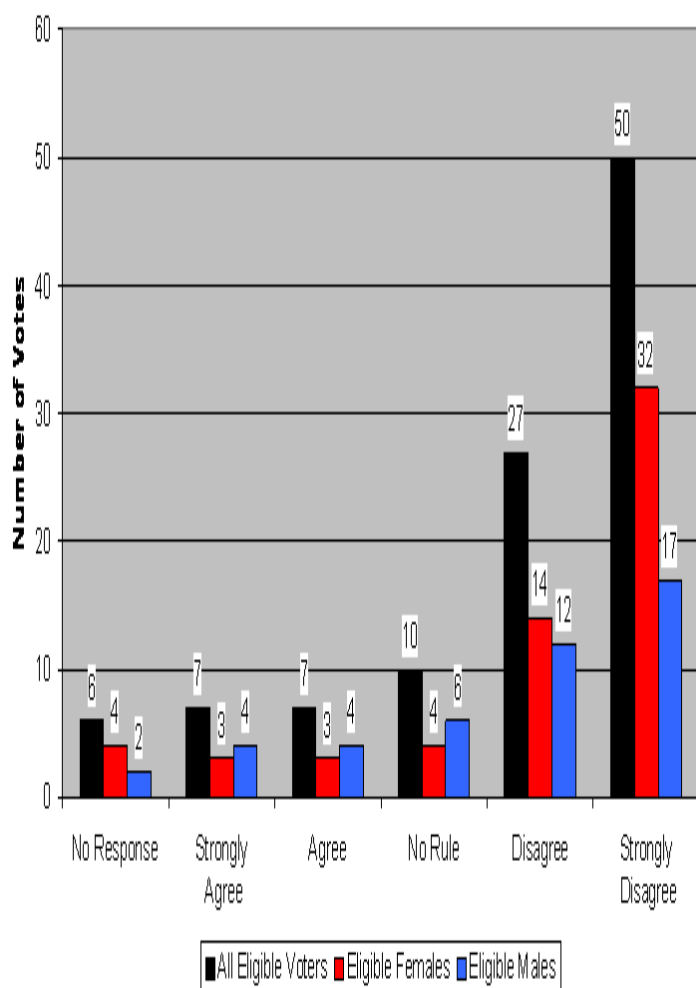
'for'
10%
Voted 'No Rule' (i.e. status quo)

Table 9pD: Poop Hole:Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes.

If we exclude the ‘no rule’ category: of the 91 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement:
85%
against adults wearing swimwear that leaves exposed the anal sphincter.
15%
Voted 'for'.

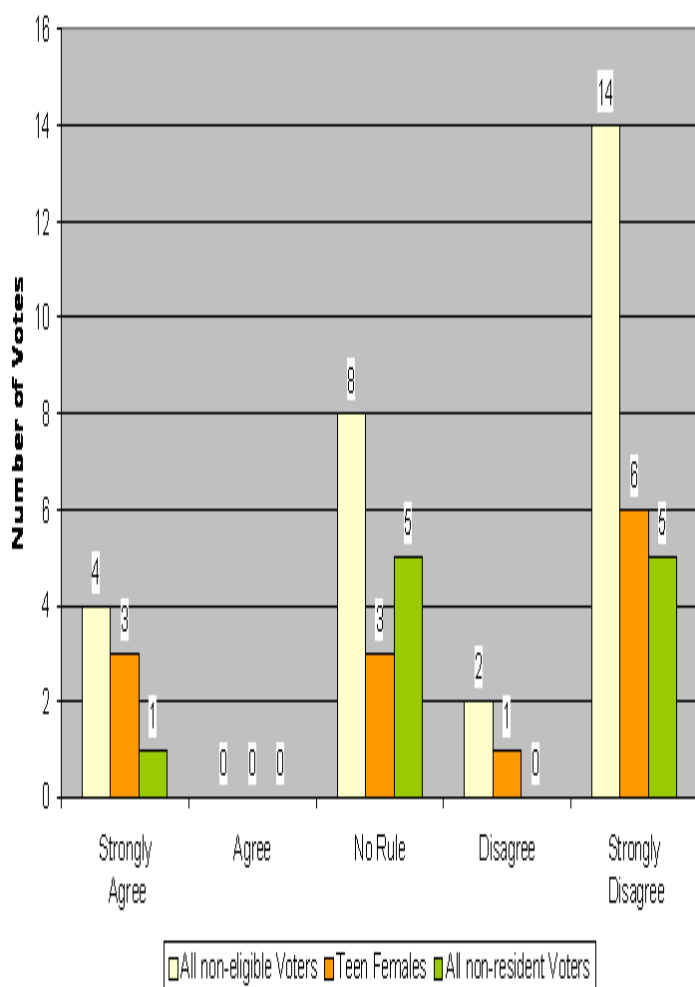
Graph 9pE: Poop Hole: Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible Voters.

(P9: poop hole) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Graph 1pF: Poop Hole: Number of Votes versus Category - non-Eligible Voters.

(P9: poop hole) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Discussion of Results for Proposition Number

Voters voted 'against' by a wide margin (5.3:1). The relative size of the majority among eligible females (7.7:1) was twice as large as that of eligible males (3.6:1). The relative size of the majority for teen females (2.3:1) was only about a third as large as for eligible females and was smaller than for eligible males.

This proposition was one in a series of propositions (numbers: 7,8,9,10,13) that explored adult swimwear and was intended to apply only to adults - not children. Some styles of 'thong' have a strap passing between the butt-cheeks, which conceals the anal sphincter but other styles have a spaghetti strap or a small string like a piece of dental floss which reveals the anal sphincter. This proposition was conceived to explore if one style was allowed and the other not allowed.

Table 9pG: Voter Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 9. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards to leave exposed, the anal sphincter (commonly called ‘the poop hole’).

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing.Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
F50s
Shouldn't be seen.
2.
F40s
This is the area where things may run into trouble!
3.
F20-25
No one needs to see that.

4.
F20-25
Why would you be showing off your hole?
5.
M20-25
It should cover that. It can be offensive to some.
6.
F60
Persons should not wear swimwear that don't feel right.
7.
F20
No one needs to see that.
8.
F26
Don't wanna see the Brown Eye.
9.
F26

This question is unnecessary.

Male in a Revealing Bathing suit - (ex. Speedos)

Proposition number 10: It is a violation of Community Standards if a male’s swimwear **does not** conceal the shape and size of his genitals (i.e. genitals = commonly called ‘private parts’).

Summary: {no winner. A win of one vote is not statistically significant when applied to the Community as a whole.}

Table 10pA: Speedo: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

<div>Score: (Agreement Votes: 'No Rule' Votes: Disagreement Votes)</div>

<div>Disagreement:Agreement Ratio</div>

--

Judgment:
('for' or 'against'
the proposition)

All eligible Voters
29:34:33
1:1
No rule
eligible Males
13:12:14
1:1.2
against
eligible Females
16:22:17
1.3:1
No rule

All non-eligible Voters
6:10:12
1:1.2
against
Teen Females
3:6:4
1.5:1
No rule
All non-resident Voters
1:3:7
1:2.3
against
non-resident Males
0:1:4
1:4
against
non-resident Female

1:2:3
1:1.5
against

Table 10pB: Speedo: Number of Votes by Voter Category

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters
10
19
34

16
17
96
11
eligible Males
6
7
12
6
8
39
6
eligible Females
4
12
22
9

8
55
5
All non-eligible Voters
5
1
10
2
10
28
1
Teen Females

3
0
6
0
4
13
0
All non-resident Voters
1
0
3
2
5
10
0
non-resident Males
0

0
1
0
4
5
0
non-resident Females
1
0
2
2
1
6
0
Strongly Agree

--

Agree
No Rule
Disagree
Strongly
Disagree

Table 10pC: Speedo: Summary of Votes of Eligible Voters as a Percentage

Of the 96 Eligible Voters who voted:
30%
(±9.5%, 19 times out of 20)

against revealing bathing suits on males, (for example: Speedos) on an undesignated public beach.
34%
for
35%

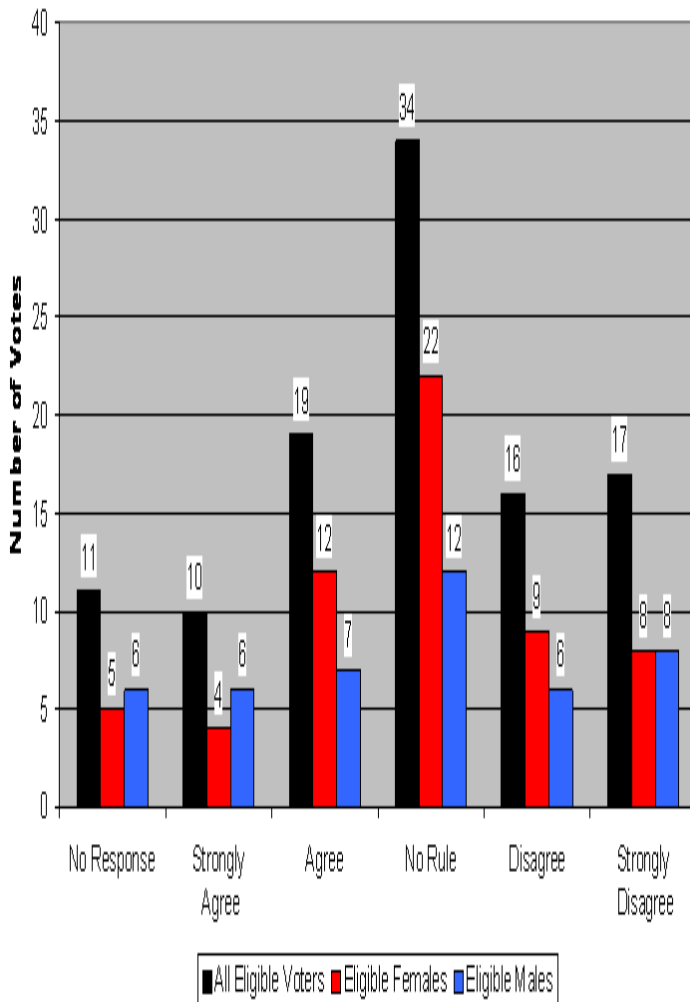
voted 'No Rule' (i.e. status quo)

Table 10pD: Speedo: Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes.

If we exclude the 'no rule' category: of the 62 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement:	
53%	
against revealing bathing suits on males, (for example: Speedos) on an undesignated public beach.	
47%	
Voted 'for'.	

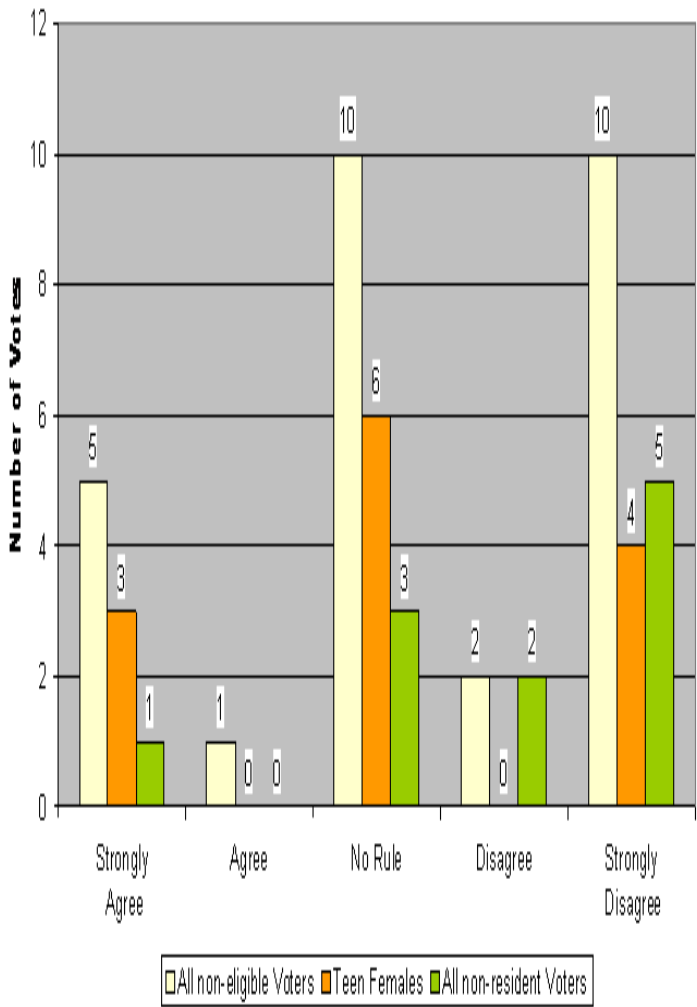
Graph 10pE: Speedo: Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible Voters.

(P10:Speedos) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Graph 10pF: Speedo: Number of Votes versus Category - non-Eligible Voters.

(P10: speedos): Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Calculation of Margin of Error:

Comparing the ‘for’ and ‘against’ votes:
For: 33 votes $\pm 9.5\%$ = 33 votes ± 3.1 votes = a range of 29.9 to 36.1

Against: 29 votes $\pm 9.2\%$ = 29 votes ± 2.7 votes = a range of 26.3 to 31.7

Because the two ranges overlap, the resulting vote cannot be considered statistically significant at the generally accepted 95% (i.e. 19 times out of 20) confidence level.

Discussion of Results for Proposition 10 : Speedos:

This proposition was intended to address revealing swimwear, for example, the brand name: 'Speedos', but I addressed the general case without mentioning the particular brand name.

Table: 10pG: Voter Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 10. It **is** a violation of Community Standards if a male’s swimwear does not conceal the shape and size of his genitals (i.e. genitals = commonly called ‘private parts’).

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing.Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
M20-25
Can’t judge due to various sizing of genitalia.
2.
F20-25
Most guys wear shorts.
3.
F30s
Speedos – personal choice

4.

M30s

It's a go in Europe!

5.

F40s

Who cares!

6.

F50s

Should conceal

7.

F60

Should not be wear.

8.

F26

Lets a girl know what she's getting :) LOL

Nude Baby

Proposition number 11: It is **not** a violation of Community Standards for an adult to allow their baby to be nude at a public beach.

Summary: {'for' wins}

Therefore the people enacts the proposition as stated. If we exclude the 'no rule' category, of the 72 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement, 75% voted for nude babies on an undesignated public beach ($\pm 9.9\%$, 19 times out of 20).

Table 11pA: Nude Baby: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

<div>Score: (Agreement Votes: 'No Rule' Votes: Disagreement Votes)</div>
<div>Disagreement:Agreement Ratio</div>
<div>Judgment:</div>

('for' or 'against'
the proposition)

All eligible Voters

54:21:18

3:1

for

eligible Males

23:8:7

3.3:1

for

eligible Females

30:13:10

3:1

for

All non-eligible Voters
19:7:2
9.5:1
for
Teen Females
8:4:1
8:1
for
All non-resident Voters
10:2:0
10:0
for
non-resident Males
5:1:0
5:0
for
non-resident Female

5:1:0
5:0
for

**Table 11pB: Nude Baby:Number of Votes
by Voter Category**

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters
28
26
21

12
6
93
14
eligible Males
14
9
8
4
3
38
7
eligible Females
14
16
13
7

3
53
7
All non-eligible Voters
14
5
7
2
0
28
1
Teen Females

7
1
4
1
0
13
0
All non-resident Voters
6
3
2
0
0
10
0
non-resident Males
3

1
1
0
0
5
0
non-resident Females
3
2
1
0
0
6
0
Strongly Agree

--

Agree
No Rule
Disagree
Strongly
Disagree

Table 11pC: Nude Baby:Summary of Votes of Eligible Voters as a Percentage

Of 93 Eligible Voters who voted:
58%
(±9.9%, 19 times out of 20)

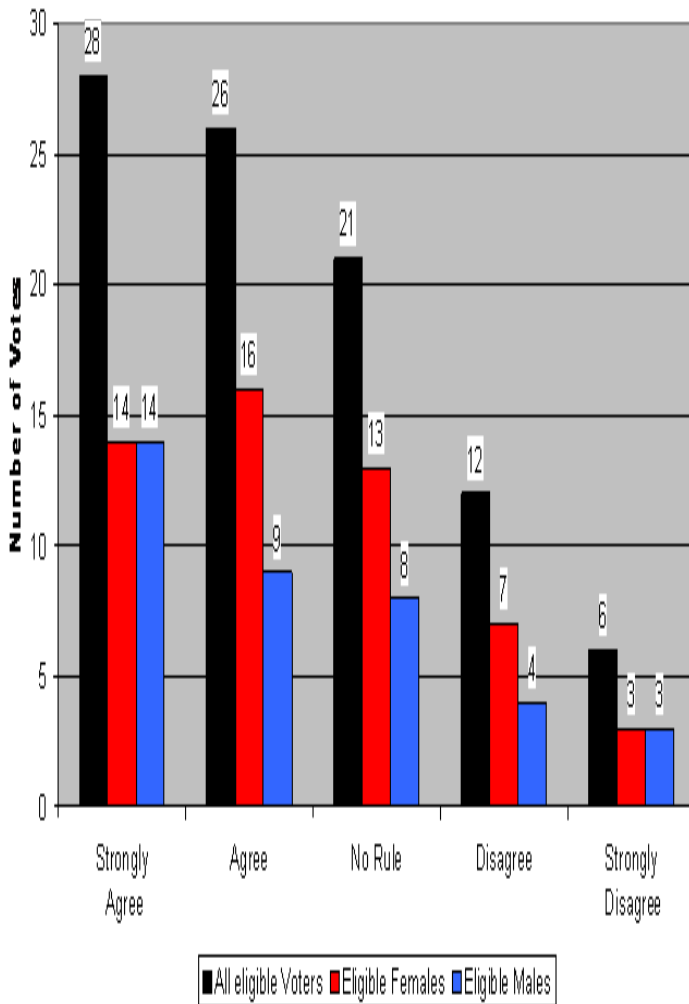
for nude babies on an undesignated public beach.
19%
against
23%
voted ‘No Rule’ (i.e. status quo)

Table 11pD: Nude Baby:Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes.

If we exclude the ‘no rule’ category: of the 72 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement:
75%
Voted 'for' nude babies on an undesignated public beach.
25%
Voted 'against'.

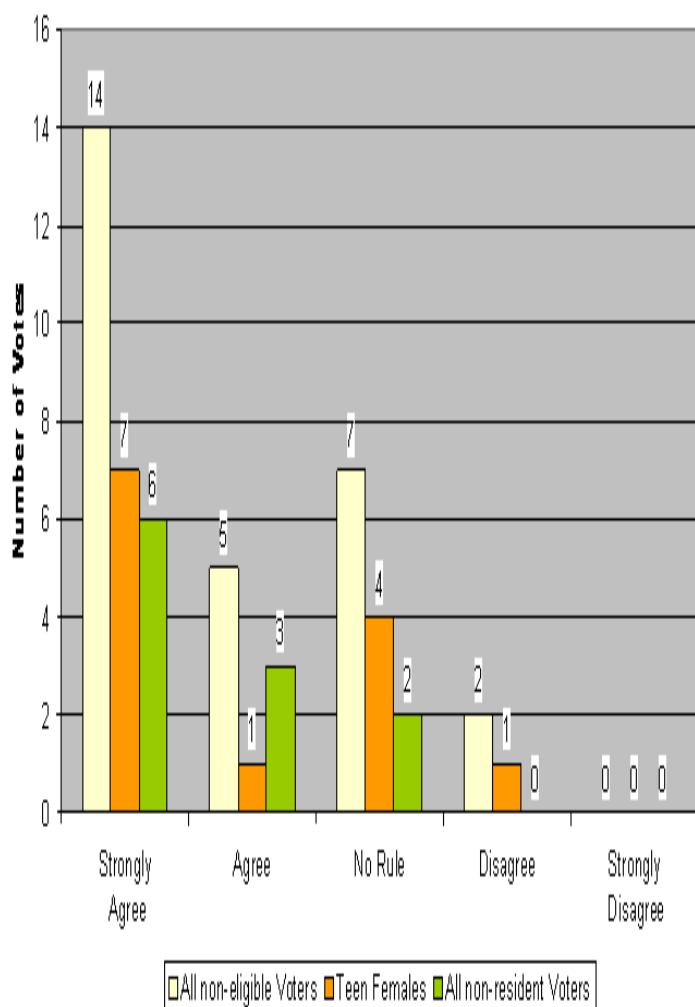
Graph 11pE: Nude Baby: Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible Voters.

(P11: nude baby) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Graph 11pF: Nude Baby: Number of Votes versus Category - non-Eligible Voters.

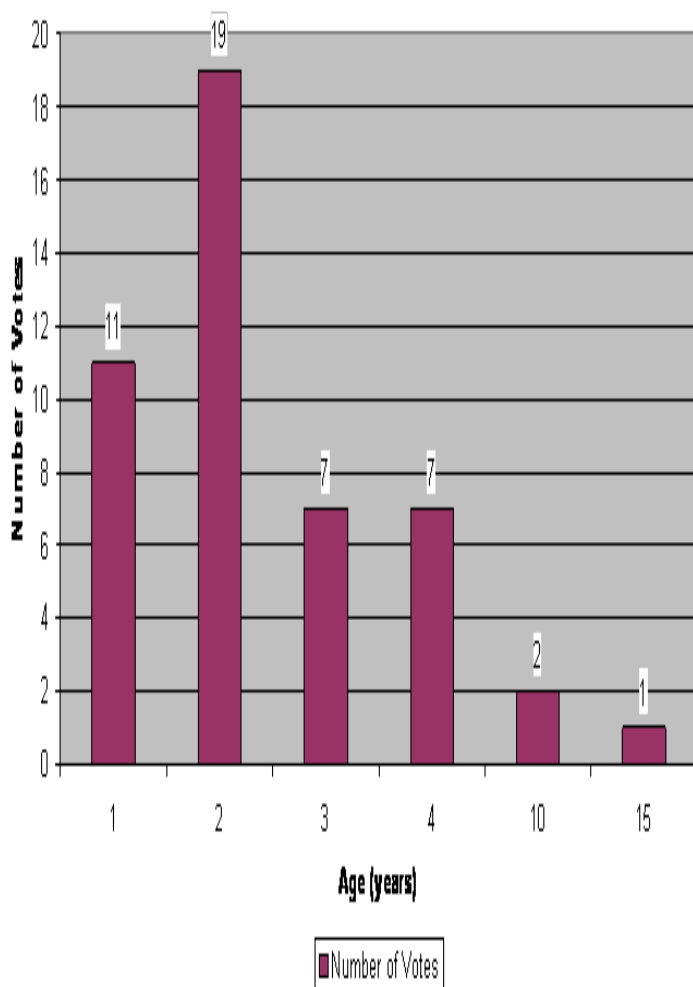
(P11: nude babies): Number of Votes vs. Vote Categories



Graph 11pG: Nude Baby: Maximum Age for Baby to be Nude: Number of Votes versus Category.

(P11: maximum age for baby to be nude) Number of Votes vs

Age



Referring to Graph 11pG

Average age for a 'baby' to be nude = 2.8 years old

Median age for a baby to be nude = 2 years old

n=47

Calculation of Margin of Error:

Comparing the ‘for’ and ‘against’ votes:

For: 54 votes $\pm 9.9\%$ = 54 votes ± 5.3 votes = a range of 48.7 to 59.3

Against: 18 votes $\pm 8.0\%$ = 18 votes ± 1.4 votes = a range of 16.6 to 19.4

Discussion of Results for Proposition

Number 11: nude baby:

‘Agree’ wins by a 3:1 margin. Teen females voted for nude babies at a public beach by a margin of 8:1. Non-resident voters, which does not include teen females, voted for nude babies by a margin of 10:0.

In the details table, the ‘All non-eligible Voters’ category is not necessarily the sum of the ‘Teen Female’ plus ‘Non-resident’ categories because some voters did not divulge their gender and other voters did not divulge their age.

Voters were given the chance to ‘define baby’. Graph 11pg collates the results. The average age is 2.8 years old. Forty seven persons responded to that part of the proposition.

Table 11pH: Voter Comments:

Its/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 11. It **is not** a violation ofCommunity Standards for an adult to allow their baby to be nude at a public beach. Define ‘baby’ in the above question: _____.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing.Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
F19
like 18 months “small + cute”[she voted: strongly agree]

2.

F20-25

They should not have privates out.

3.

F20-25

Kids shouldn't be naked.

4.

F30s

However, like a dog, clean up after their business is done or just use the restroom.

5.

F50s

Okay for baby but wouldn't want "sick minded" people watching so shouldn't be allowed.

6.

F60

No one should be nude at public beach or anywhere else.

Topless Female Child

Proposition number 12: It is a violation of Community Standards for a female child to be topless at a public beach.

Summary: {'against' wins}

Therefore, it is not a violation of Community Standards for a female child to be topless at a public beach. The Average suggested age of such a child is 6½. If we exclude the 'no rule' category, of the 75 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement, 68% voted for topless female children on an undesignated public beach (±10.0%, 19 times out of 20).

Table 12pA: Topless Female Child: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

<div>Score: (Agreement Votes: 'No Rule' Votes: Disagreement Votes)</div>
<div>Disagreement:Agreement Ratio</div>

Judgment:
('for' or 'against'
the proposition)

All eligible Voters
24:20:51
2.1:1
against
eligible Males
9:8:22
2.4:1
against
eligible Females
14:12:28
2:1
against

All non-eligible Voters
4:7:17
4.3:1
against
Teen Females
3:2:8
2.7:1
against
All non-resident Voters
0:3:8
8:0
against
non-resident Males
0:2:3
3:0
against
non-resident Female

0:1:5
5:0
against

Table 12pB: Topless Female Child: Number of Votes by Voter Category

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters
7
17
20

29
22
95
12
eligible Males
3
6
8
12
10
39
6
eligible Females
4
10
12
16

12
54
6
All non-eligible Voters
1
3
7
11
6
28
1
Teen Females

1
2
2
5
3
13
0
All non-resident Voters
0
0
3
6
2
10
0
non-resident Males
0

0
2
2
1
5
0
non-resident Females
0
0
1
4
1
6
0
Strongly Agree

--

Agree
No Rule
Disagree
Strongly
Disagree

**Table 12pC: Topless Female Child:
Summary of Votes of Eligible Voters as a
Percentage**

Of the 95 Eligible Voters who voted:
54%
(±10.0%, 19 times out of 20)

Voted 'for' topless female children on an undesignated public beach
25%
Voted 'against'.
21%

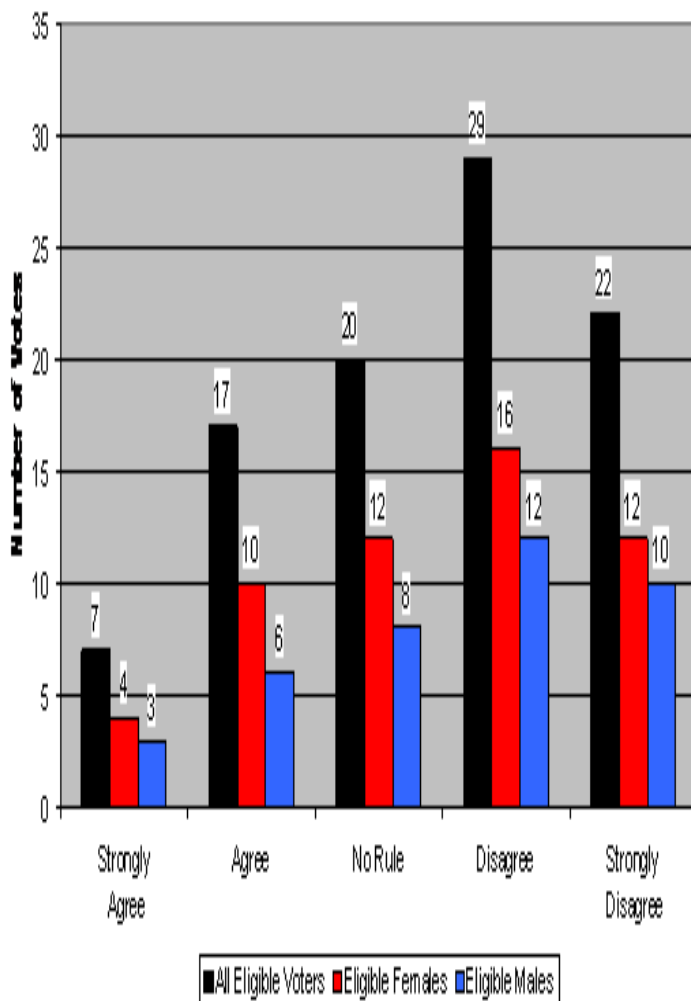
voted 'No Rule' (i.e. status quo)

**Table 12pD: Topless Female Child:
Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule'
Votes.**

If we exclude the 'no rule' category: of the 75 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement:
68%
Voted 'for' topless female children on an undesignated public beach
32%
Voted 'against'.

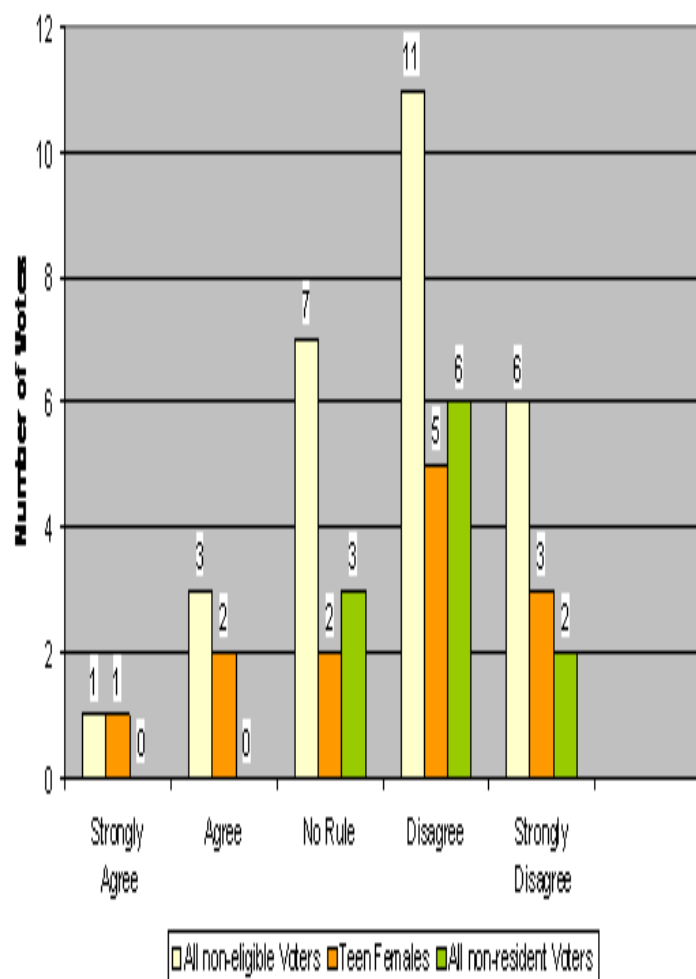
**Graph 12pE: Topless Female Child:
Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible
Voters.**

(p12: topless female child) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



**Graph 12pF: Topless Female Child:
Number of Votes versus Category - non-
Eligible Voters.**

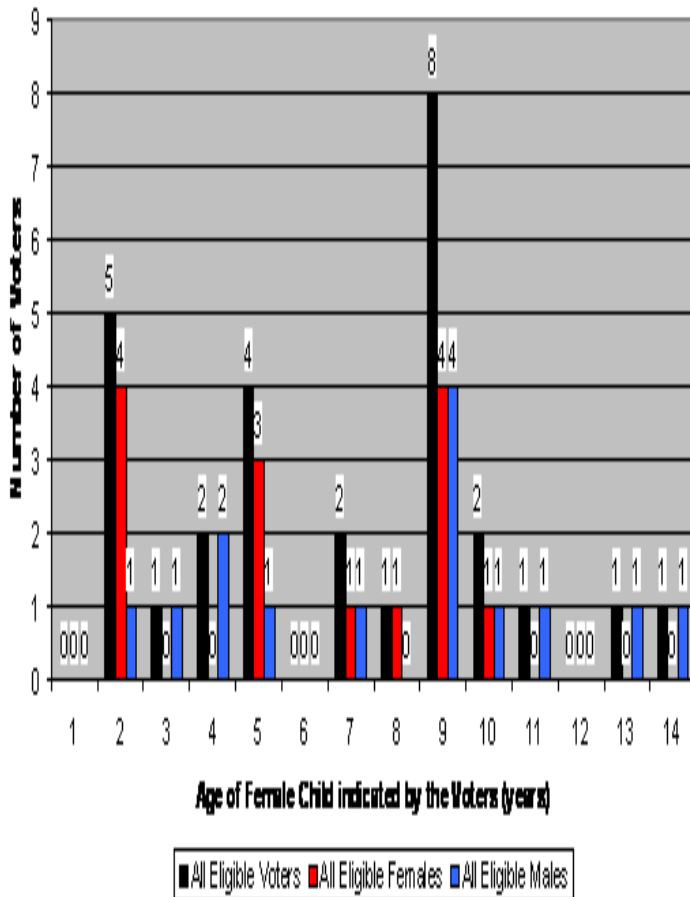
(P12: female child topless) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



How did Voters who favoured topless female children define ‘child’?

Graph 12pG: Topless Female Child: Age that a Female Child can be Topless at a Beach: Number of Votes versus Age of the Child.

**(P12: topless female child) Number of Voters who favoured
topless female children and wrote their definition of 'child' vs.
Age of Female Child in their definition (years)**



Graph 12pG: [Voters defined ‘child’ as being under the age indicated in graph 12pG. This graph only includes those voters who voted ‘disagree’ or strongly disagree with the proposition’ which indicated they were in favour of a female child being topless on an undesignated area on a public beach. This implies that these voters are in favour of topless female children under the age indicated. Also included in this graph, are 6 voters who wrote “prepubescent” instead of giving a number for the age, (3 females, 3 males) so this author assigned the age of 9-years-old to those six voters; nine years old, being the most conservative and widely accepted estimate of the average beginning age

of puberty. For the category ‘All Eligible Voters: median=7.5, n=28.]

[2025 note: the six voters who wrote 'prepubescent' instead of a number, should have been left out of the above data, thus the average should be lower - 6 years old. see the discussion below.]

Table 12pH: A Topless Female Child: How Voters, who favoured topless female children on a public beach, defined ‘child’.

<div>All Eligible Voters</div>
<div>All Eligible Females</div>
<div>All Eligible Males</div>
<div>Teen Females</div>
<div>All non- residents</div>
<div>N (number of respondents)</div>

14
14
9
5
Median Age (years)
7.5
6
9
4
5
Average Age (years)
6.6
6.0
7.9
4.3
6.4

Calculation of Margin of Error:

Results:

Votes 'for' a female child being topless on a beach:
51
No Rule:
20
Votes 'Against' a female child being topless:
24

Comparing ‘for’ and ‘against’ votes:

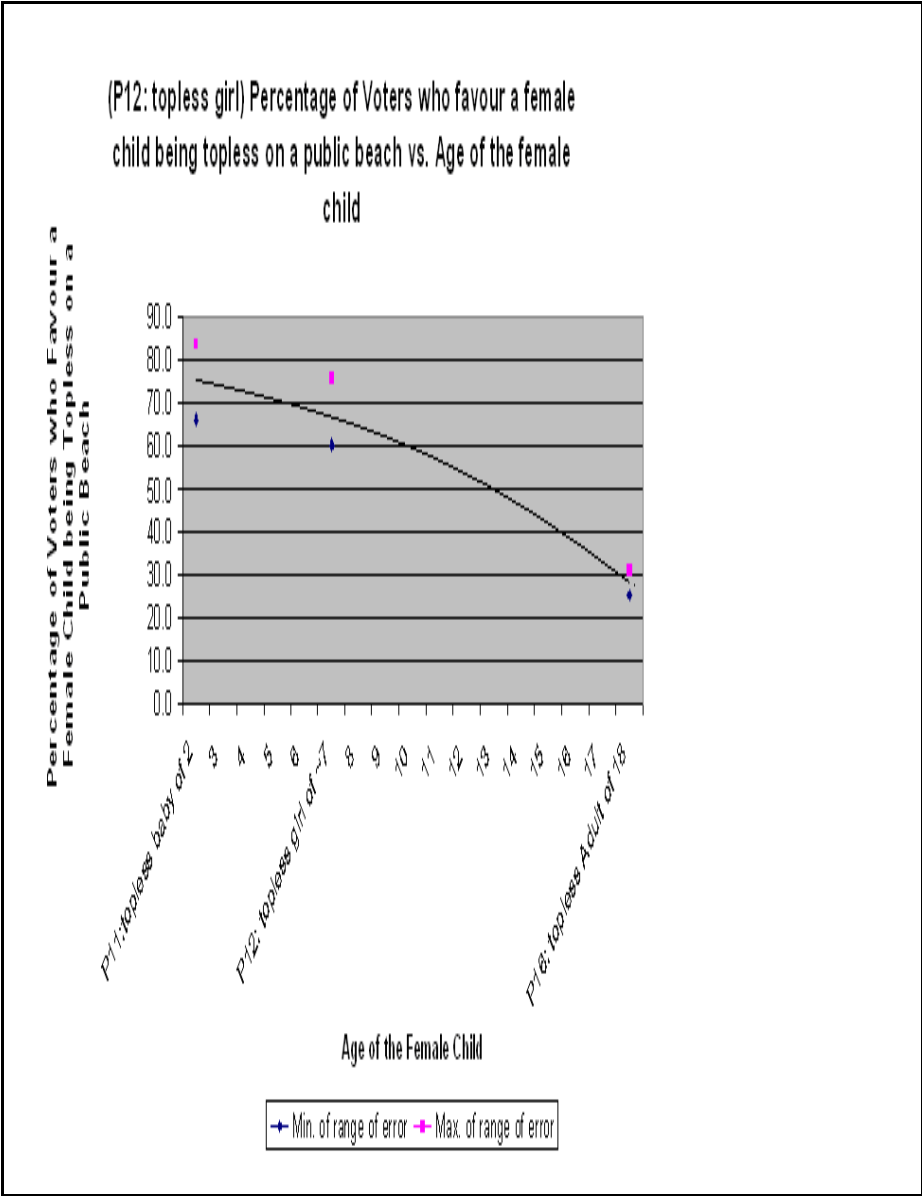
For: $51 \text{ votes} \pm 10.0\% = 51 \text{ votes} \pm 5.1 \text{ votes} = \text{a range of } 45.9 \text{ to } 56.1$
Against: $24 \text{ votes} \pm 8.7\% = 24 \text{ votes} \pm 2.1 \text{ votes} = \text{a range of } 21.9 \text{ to } 26.1$

Because the two ranges do not overlap, the difference between the two numbers is statistically significant.

If 68% of Voters favour a 6½ year-old female child being topless on a public beach, at what age would a simple majority vote (50% plus one), be favoured?

Graph 12pI: A Topless Female Child: Percentage of Voters who favoured a Female Child being Topless on a Public Beach, versus Age of the

Female Child.



**Discussion of Results for Proposition 12:
topless female child:**

The people voted that female children are allowed to be topless on an undesignated public beach by a margin of slightly more than 2:1.

Eligible males had a larger majority than eligible females (2.4:1 vs. 2:1 respectively).

Teen females had a slightly larger majority (2.7:1) than eligible males or eligible females.

Non-resident voters had an even larger majority of 8:0

Referring to Graph 12pG, twenty eight eligible voters indicated a maximum age that a female child may be topless on an undesignated beach. The average age of the twenty eight responses was six and a half years old.

We can conclude that eligible voters in Alberta agree, by a margin of about 2:1, that a female child of six and a half years old can be topless at an undesignated beach or other recreational area in Alberta according to the present (2008) Community Standards.

Graph 12pI attempts to discover the age of a topless female child on a beach that would find a simple majority among voters of 50% plus one. This age would be the upper age limit that voters would be allowed on a public beach. Referring to Table 12pD, excluding the 'no rule' category, 68% of voters favour a girl of 6.6 years-old being topless on a public beach. The question I am trying to answer is: How old would she be for merely 50% in favour?

Graph 12pI is the percentage of voters who favour a female child being topless on a public beach vs. the age of such a girl. There are only three data point pairs on the graph. Each pair of data points are the upper and lower error boundary for of the three age categories: 2, 7 and 18 years old. The data point pair on the left is taken from proposition number 11 and corresponds to the percentage of voters who approve of a two year old baby being nude on a public beach. This data point pair will also do for a topless girl, because a nude baby is also topless and it applies to female babies. The data point pair on the right is taken from proposition number 16 and corresponds to the percentage of voters who approve of an adult being nude on a public beach. This data point pair will also do for an eighteen year old topless female. I assigned the age of eighteen to this data point pair, even though this point applies to the entire adult population. The middle data point pair is taken from this proposition (number twelve) and corresponds to the percentage of voters who approve of a six-year-old female child being topless on a public beach. The curve is concave to the downside. Generally, the percentage of voters who approve of a girl being topless on a public beach exhibits an inverse relationship with the girl's age. As the age of the girl increases, the percentage approval decreases.

The curve crosses the 50% support line at a point that corresponds to a girl of

approximately 13 years-old. From graph 12pI, we can conclude that the maximum age of a girl that can be topless on an undesignated area of a public beach is approximately 13. Up to this age, a majority of voters would be in favour of a girl being topless according to this graph. Since proposition number 15 forbids a female with breasts from being topless on a public beach, the above discussion would have to be modified to stipulate that such a female child must not have breasts. Additionally, since we are referring to a female 'child'; the use of the word 'child', implies a female without breasts. In practice, there would be few females that would fit in this category – perhaps a few late-developers.

This method of calculation agrees with the observation that throughout all the seventeen propositions in this vote, it is a general rule that females are treated with less concern and with less severity on every level. Please refer to the discussion of results from proposition fourteen for a more complete list of examples of how male exposure is much more severely dealt with than the equivalent female exposure.

The general principle appears to emerge: that it is not so much the age of the person that determines when the female top must be covered, but rather a stage of development. In future surveys, perhaps it would be better to ask voters to specify a stage of development, rather than an age, as six voters did in this survey. The surprising result in Graph 12pI could be explained by voters having differing opinions about when 'puberty' begins for girls. Rather than specifying an age, the guideline should be, 'a female child must start wearing a bathing suit top on the first appearance of breast-buds' but, I sure most people would agree that such a guideline would result in a large range of ages, and might include a few 13 year old females.

Looking at Graph 12pG again, we can see that there is a wide range of ages, below which, voters favoured topless female children. It appears that there are two or three distinct subgroups (especially evident among the female voters): one at 2, indicating babies only, another at 5 (the preschool age), and yet another at 8 to 9 years old (a common age for the beginning of puberty). The calculations above with an upper limit of age 13 would correspond to late-onset puberty. Perhaps the age of toplessness in female children (along with the age of child nudity) would be one of the primary factors to consider when defining 'designated areas' on a public beach.

Referring to Table 12pB, it must be pointed out that only 7 of 'All Eligible Voters' 'Strongly Agreed' with the Proposition, yet 22 - three times more - 'Strongly Disagreed'. Another 20 voted 'No Rule', indicating that the issue ought to be left to the Parents. Overall, only a quarter of voters disapprove, so this is definitely not a hot-button issue.

So, as guidance for parents, according to the Community Standards as of 2008 in Alberta, the time for female children to put on a top is when they hit puberty - whatever age that might be. Albertans are not that concerned about prepubescent girls being topless at the beach.

[2024 edit: I would like to reiterate that in graph 12pG, there are 6 voters who wrote "prepubescent" instead of giving a number for the age, (3 females, 3 males). In hindsight, I probably should have deleted those data points because 'puberty' occurs over a range of ages, so, perhaps it is inaccurate to assign an age of nine. But deleting those six data points, would merely lower the median age from 6.6 years to 6.0 years. Also, it would lower the age where fifty percent of the voters would be in favour of a female child to be topless in an undesignated area of a public beach to, about 11 years old. As already pointed out, it would be better to focus on 'stage of development' instead of an age, and suggest that the Voters want females to cover their tops when they first develop 'breast buds' in undesignated areas.]

See Also Proposition 14: Nude Child, especially Graph 14pJ where the data is broken down by Number of Voters who voted 'for' a child being nude, and also by Number of Voters who voted 'against' a child being nude. There are two peaks. The first peak was around 2 years of age, and that peak was, primarily, of voters who voted 'against' a child being nude. The second - for the older aged child - had the peak around the age of 10 and this peak was voters who voted 'against' a child being nude. In this Proposition - number 12, regarding a topless female child - graph 12pG is for all voters who voted 'for' a female child being topless. Note that the three male and three female voters who wrote 'prepubescent', I had included in Graph 12pG, (assigning an age of 9 to them) but in Graph 14pG, I left out those six voters. In hindsight, I think I should not have assigned the age of 9 and I should have left out those six votes. That would lower the age nine data point in graph 12pG to a number of two for the 'All Eligible Voters' category, and to a number of one each for males and female voters for the child age of nine. The result would be a lowering of the median Age of a Female Child indicated by Voters from six and a half years down to six years old. The numbers of votes is small, so small changes in the data change the average by a lot. This proposed change in the data would also affect Graph 12pI, lowering the data, associated with seven and a half on the X-axis, and thus lowering the age where fifty percent of the voters would be in favour of a female child being topless - on the Y-axis. My estimate would be that that point would be lowered down to an age of about nine years old. These proposed revised data would be more consistent with the above parental guideline that the time to require tops should be development of breast-buds, not on a specific age.

Future researchers will need to be a lot more specific about what a disclosed age is referring to. My error was that I did not anticipate that the age of the

child the voters wrote, would - in their mind - apply to the age they voted 'against'. I assumed that the voter would be quoting an age that would be 'allowed' on the beach, and that assumption was in error. So, it is better to not fixate on the number of a child's age, and, instead, focus on a word-description of their stage of sexual development, 'prepubescent', for example.

Table 12pJ: Voter Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 12. It **is** a violation ofCommunity Standards for a female child to be topless at a public beach. Define ‘child’ in the above question:_____.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing.Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
F60
No ones of any age.

Female Bathing Suit Tops that Reveal Nipple Erections.

Proposition number 13: It is a violation of Community Standards if a female’s top **does not** conceal a nipple-erection.

Summary: {‘disagreement’ wins}

Therefore, it is not a violation of Community Standards if a female’s top does not conceal a nipple erection. If we exclude the ‘no rule’ category, of the 73 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement, 79% voted against a female having to conceal nipple erections on an undesignated public beach ($\pm 9.9\%$, 19 times out of 20).

Table 13pA: Nipple Erections: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

Score: (Agreement Votes: 'No Rule' Votes: Disagreement Votes)
Disagreement:Agreement Ratio

Judgment:
('for' or 'against'
the proposition)

All eligible Voters

15:20:58

3.9:1

against

eligible Males

7:6:26

3.7:1

against

eligible Females

8:14:31

3.9:1

against

All non-eligible Voters
4:12:12
1:1
tie between ‘against’ and ‘no rule’
Teen Females
2:8:3
1.5:1
against
All non-resident Voters
0:4:7
7:0
against
non-resident Males
0:1:4
4:0
against

non-resident Female
0:3:3
3:0
tie between ‘against’ and ‘no rule’

Table 13pB: Nipple Erections: Number of Votes by Voter Category

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters
2
13

20
24
34
93
14
eligible Males
1
6
6
11
15
39
6
eligible Females
1
7
14

12
19
53
7
All non-eligible Voters
0
4
12
7
5
28
1

Teen Females
0
2
8
1
2
13
0
All non-resident Voters
0
0
4
4
3
10
0
non-resident Males

0
0
1
3
1
5
0
non-resident Females
0
0
3
1
2
6
0
Strongly Agree

Agree
No Rule
Disagree
Strongly Disagree

Table 13pC: Nipple Erections:Summary of Votes of Eligible Voters as a Percentage

Of the 93 Eligible Voters who voted:
62%
(±9.9%, 19 times out of 20)
against having to conceal nipple erections on an undesignated public beach.
16%
Voted 'for'.
22%

Voted 'No Rule' (i.e. status quo)

Table 13pD: Nipple Erections: Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes.

If we exclude the 'no rule' category:
of the 73 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement:

79%

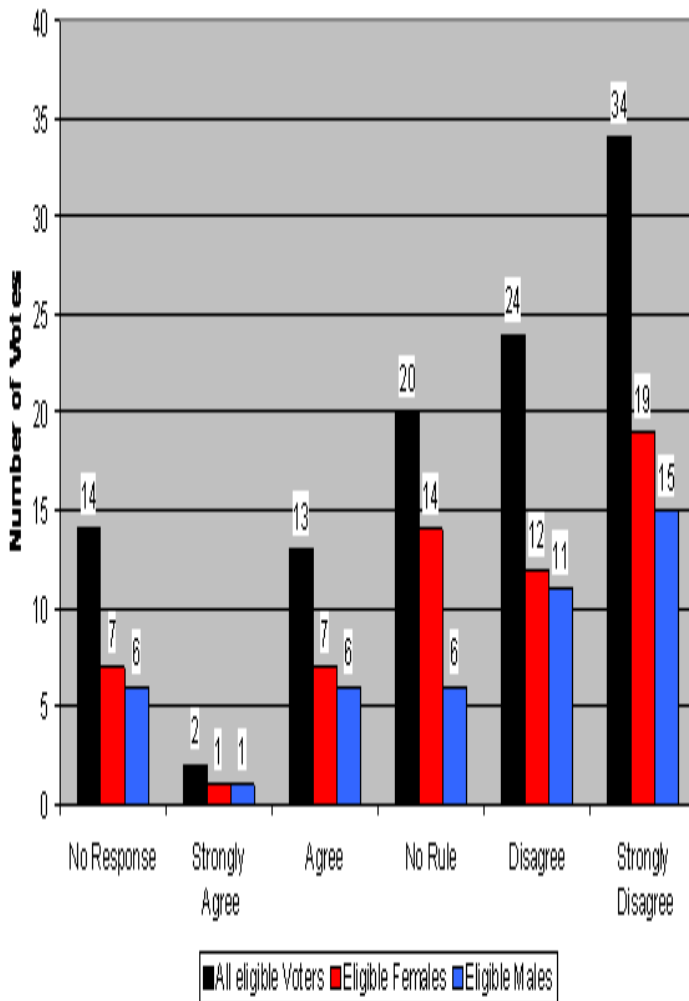
against having to conceal nipple erections on an undesignated public beach.

21%

voted 'for'.

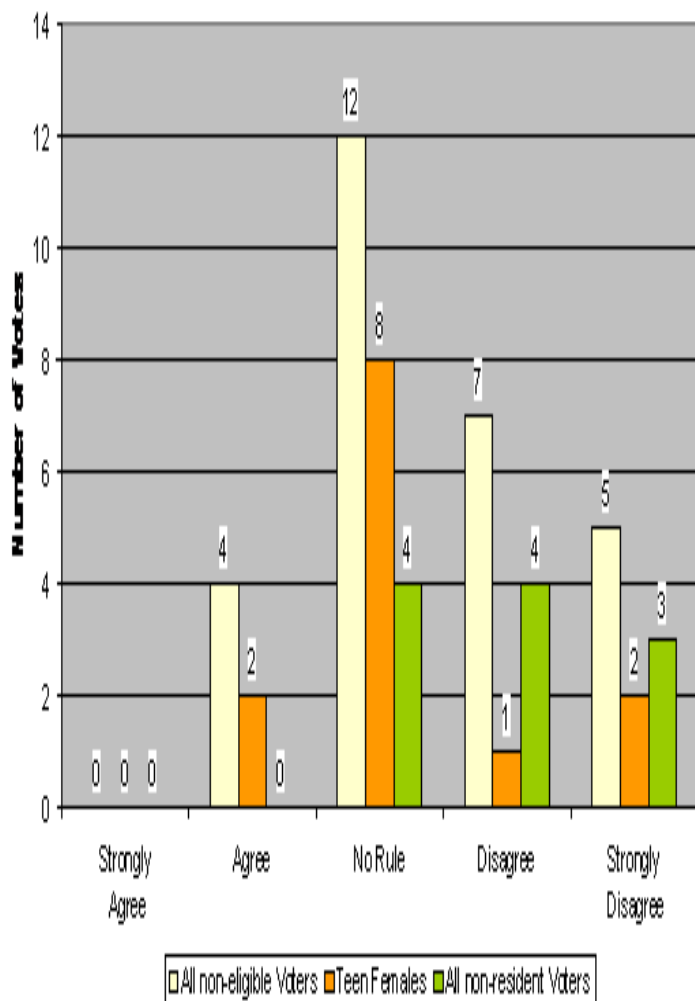
Graph 13pE: Nipple Erections: Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible Voters.

(P13: nipple erection) Number of Votes



Graph 13pF: Nipple Erections: Number of Votes versus Category - non-Eligible Voters.

(P13: nipple erections) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Discussion of Results for Proposition Number 13: nipple erections:

The vote wills that female swimwear tops that does not conceal nipple erections is not a violation of Community Standards with a margin of nearly 4:1. The win ratio for eligible females (3.9:1) was slightly larger than that for eligible males (3.7:1).

Table 13pG: Voter Comments:

Its/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 13. It **is** a violation ofCommunity Standards if a female’s top **does not** conceal a nipple-erection.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing.Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
M2-25
can’t control humans actions caused by stimulation.
2.
F30s
could be cold.
3.
F20-25
Sometimes the headlights have a mind of their own.
4.

M30s
How to enforce this?
5.
F50s
If the weather is that cold you wouldn't stay at the beach.
6.
F60
All should be properly dressed.
7.
F26
That's Hot!!
8.
F26
Another unnecessary question.

Nude Child

Proposition number 14: It is **not** a violation of Community Standards for a child to be nude at a public beach.

Summary: { No winner. A win by one vote is not statistically significant. The Vote was evenly divided between 'for' and 'against'. }

Table 14pA: Nude Child: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

<div>Score: (Agreement Votes: 'No Rule' Votes: Disagreement Votes)</div>
<div>Disagreement:Agreement Ratio</div>
<div>Judgment: ('for' or 'against' the proposition)</div>

All eligible Voters
37:20:36
1:1
for
eligible Males
17:5:17
1:1
tie
eligible Females
19:15:19
1:1
tie
All non-eligible Voters
11:8:9

1:2:1
for
Teen Females
3:4:6
1:2
against
All non-resident Voters
5:4:2
2.5:1
for
non-resident Males
3:2:0
3:0
for
non-resident Female
2:2:2
1:1

tie

[Note: the number of ‘eligible males’ plus ‘eligible females’ do not necessarily add up to the ‘all eligible voters’ because one voter did not specify their gender. They are an eligible voter because they indicated they were over the age of 18 and a resident of Alberta, therefore they are included in the ‘all eligible voters’ category, but not in the gender breakdown.]

Table 14pB: Nude Child: Number of Votes by Voter Category

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters
17
20
20

26
10
93
14
eligible Males
9
8
5
11
6
39
6
eligible Females
8
11
15
15

4
53
7
All non-eligible Voters
4
7
8
6
3
28
1
Teen Females

1
2
4
4
2
13
0
All non-resident Voters
2
3
4
2
0
10
0
non-resident Males
1

2
2
0
0
5
0
non-resident Females
1
1
2
2
0
6
0
Strongly Agree

--

Agree
No Rule
Disagree
Strongly
Disagree

Table 14pC: Nude Child:Summary of Votes of Eligible Voters as a Percentage

Of the 93 Eligible Voters who voted:
39.8%
(±10.0%, 19 times out of 20)

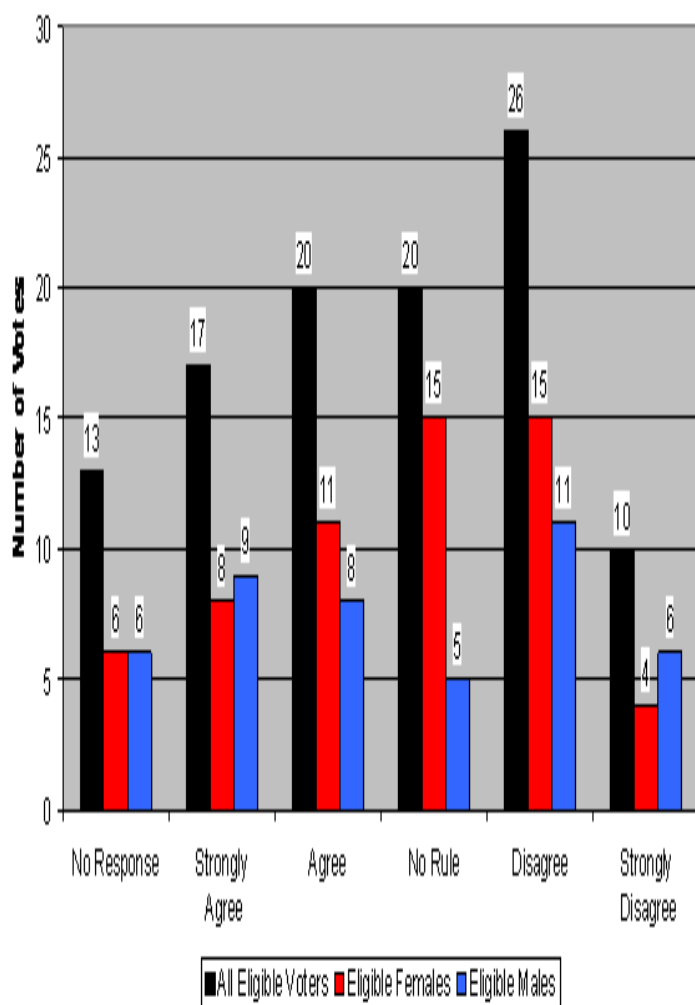
Voted 'for' nude children on an undesignated public beach
38.7%
Voted 'against'.
21.5%
Voted ‘No Rule’ (i.e. status quo)

Table 14pD: Nude Child:Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes.

If we exclude the ‘no rule’ category: of the 73 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement:
50.7%
Voted 'for' nude children on an undesignated public beach
49.3%
Voted 'against'.

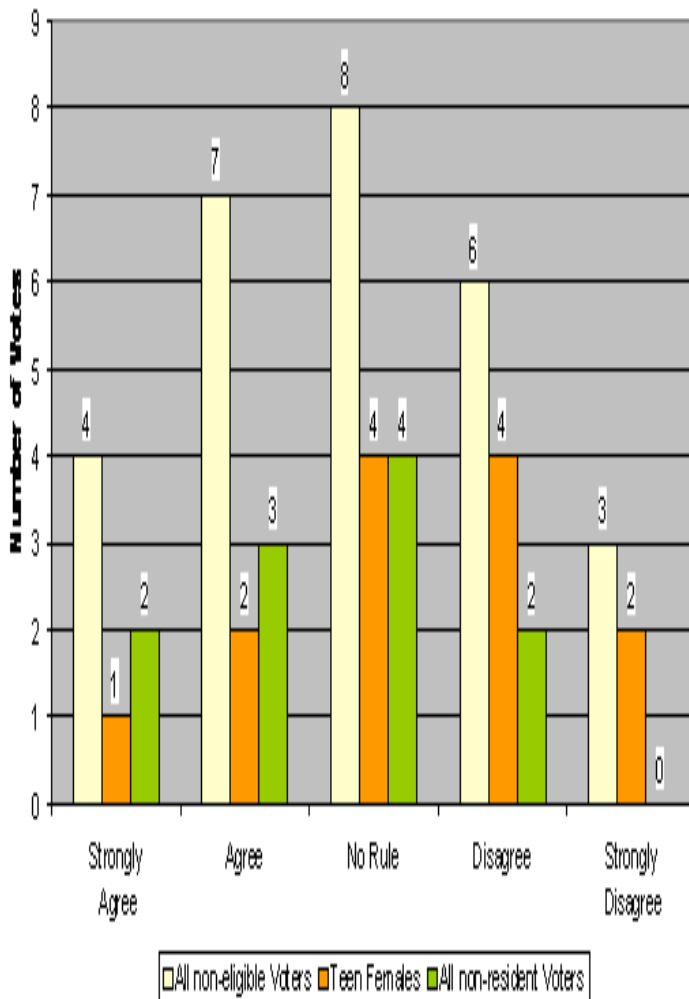
Graph 14pE: Nude Child: Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible Voters.

(P14: nude child) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



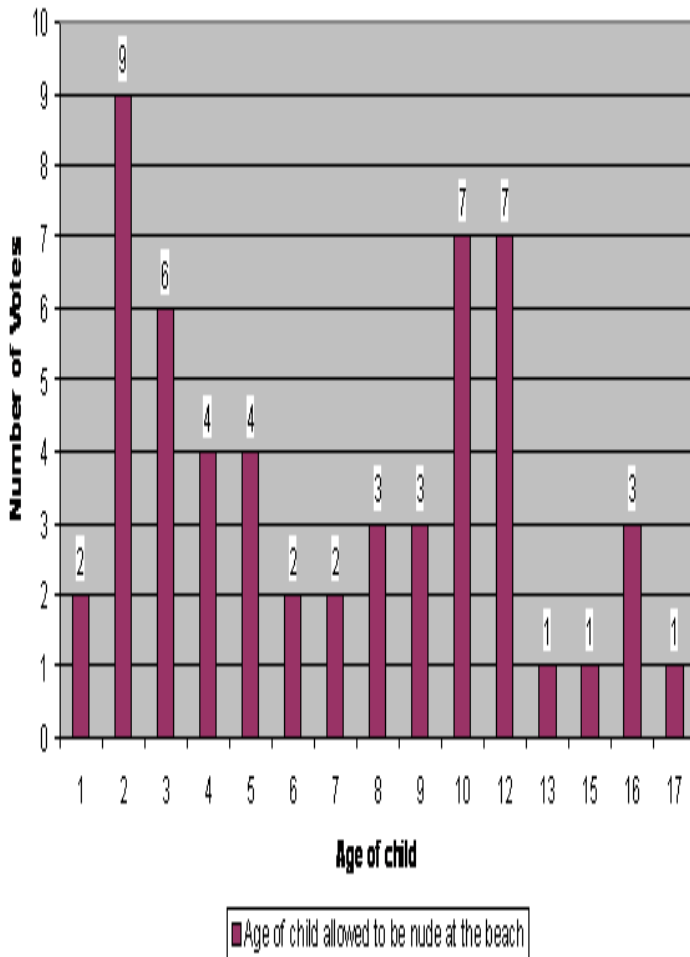
Graph 14pF: Nude Child: Number of Votes versus Category - non-Eligible Voters.

(P14: nude child) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Graph 14pG: Age of a Nude Child Allowed on Beach: All Voters: Number of Votes versus Age of Child.

**(P14 age of nude child allowed on beach: All voters) Number
of Votes vs. Age of child**

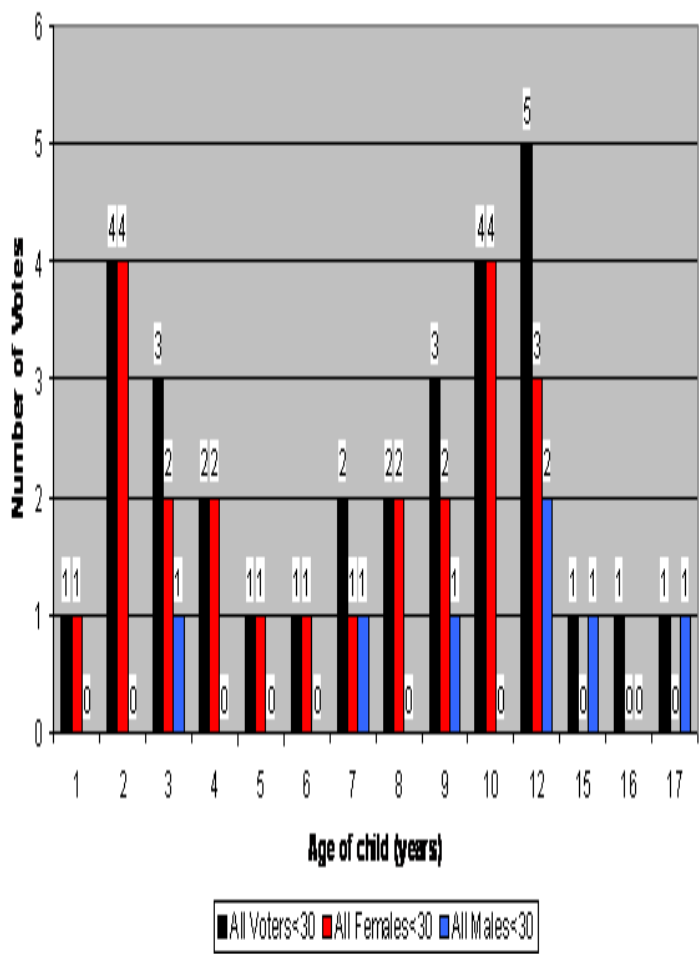


[Note: the above graph is eligible and non-eligible voters but four voters who wrote “pre-pubescent” - instead of a numbered age - are not included.]

**Graph 14pH: Age of Nude Child Allowed
on the Beach: Number of Votes versus Age
of Child - Eligible Voters Under Age 30**

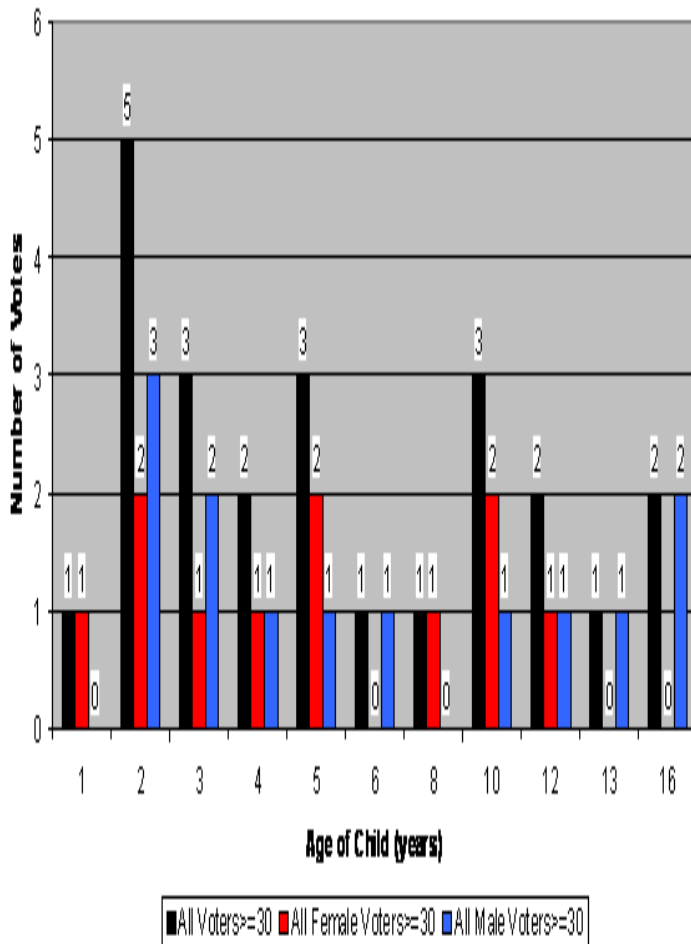
Only.

(P14: age of child that can be nude; Voters aged<30) Number of Votes vs. Age of Child



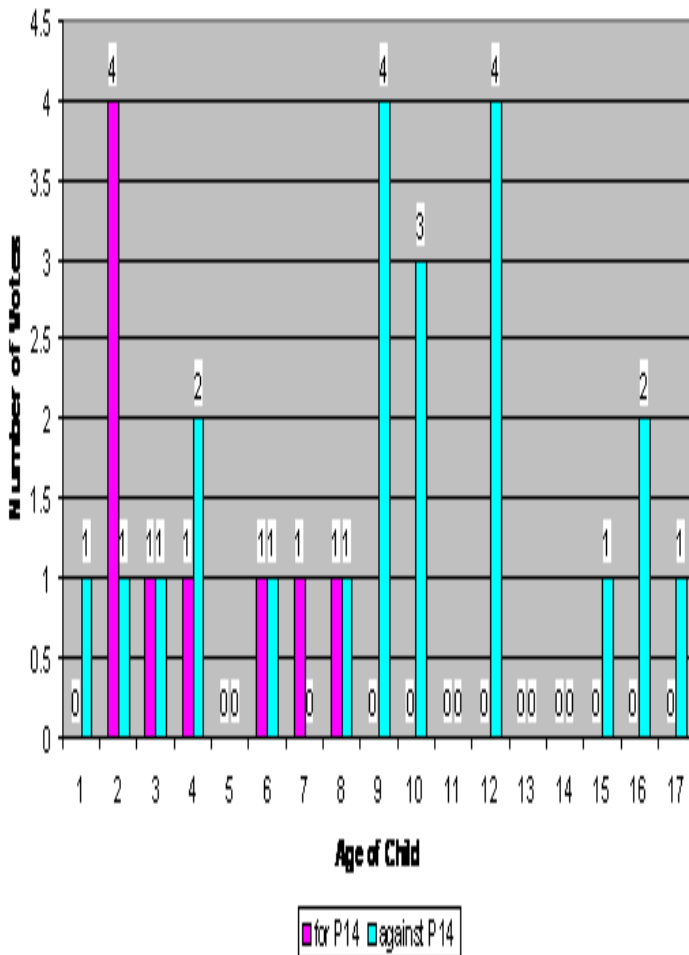
Graph 14pI: Age of Nude Child Allowed on the Beach: Number of Votes versus Age of Child - Eligible Voters Over Age 30 Only.

(P14: age a child can be nude; Voters aged >=30) Number of
 Votes vs. Age of Child



Graph 14pJ: Age of Nude Child Allowed on the beach: Number of Votes versus Age of Child - Eligible Voters by 1. voters who voted 'for' and 2. voters who voted 'against'.

(P14: age of nude child allowed on the beach: all eligible voters) Number of Votes vs. Age of Child



[Note: the above graph is eligible voters broken down by those who voted 'for' or 'against' the proposition and only graphs those voters who, concurrently, voted **and** added their definition of the word 'child' on the voting ballot.]

for Graph 14pJ:

14pJ: 'for' voters: average age = 4.0, median age =3,n=9;

14pJ: 'against' voters: average age = 9.4, median age = 9.5, n=22;

Other data associated with Proposition 14:

Regarding Table 14pH: Voters were given the opportunity to define ‘child’ in terms of stage of development. Four voters wrote; “pre-pubescent” instead of giving an age and these four votes are assigned the age of 9 and are included in the ‘against P14’ category. The age of 9 was assigned because 9 is the most conservative and widely accepted estimate of the average beginning age of puberty.

[2024 edit: The above paragraph would affect Graph 14pH, but not 14pG because it is a tally of only voters who voted ‘for’ allowing a nude child on the beach. Also Graph 14pJ would be affected. Looking back, I probably should have left those four votes out to be more consistent.]

Calculation of Margin of Error:

Results from Table 14pA:

Votes 'for' a child being nude on a beach:
37
Voted 'No Rule':
20
Voted 'Against' a child being nude:
36

Comparing the ‘for’ and ‘against’ votes:

For: $37 \text{ votes} \pm 10.0\% = 37 \text{ votes} \pm 3.7 \text{ votes} = \text{a range of } 33.3 \text{ to } 40.7$
Against: $36 \text{ votes} \pm 10.0\% = 36 \text{ votes} \pm 3.6 \text{ votes} = \text{a range of } 32.4 \text{ to } 39.6$

Because the two ranges overlap, the difference between the two numbers are not statistically significant.

Discussion of Results for Proposition

Number 14: Nude child:

In the graph 14pB for the row labelled: 'all voters', the number of votes for 'strongly agree' (17 votes) was much more than for 'strongly disagree' (10 votes) whereas, the number of votes for 'agree' (20 votes) was less than the number of votes for 'disagree' (26) votes. This suggests that, in terms of strength of feeling, those who in favour of children being nude at the beach had stronger feelings about their choice than those who were not in favour, but in the bigger picture, the 'for' votes and the 'against' votes are nearly equal.

Voters were allowed a space on the voting ballot to define 'child'. This question was not a good question. For future researchers, I would suggest being more specific and either specify an 'age', or a 'stage of development'.

The results, in terms of an age - for those voters who gave an age - are presented in graphs 14pG to 14pI. In these graphs, we can imagine two overlapping bell curves; one which has a median of a 4 year-old-child, and a second bell curve with a median of approximately an 10-year-old-child. The same two apparent bell shapes appear on all the graphs from 14pG to 14pJ.

Graph 14pH shows results for eligible voters who are below the age of thirty. Graph 14pI shows results for eligible voters who are thirty years of age or older.

Graph 14pJ shows two series: In Purple are the number of votes by voters who were 'for' the proposition. In other words, they voted 'agree' or 'strongly agree' indicating that they were in favour of nude children at the beach. In this data series, there were nine votes with a median 3 years old.

The other data series shown in Graph 14pJ, in turquoise, are eligible voters who voted 'against' the proposition. In other words, they voted 'disagree' or 'strongly disagree', indicating they were not in favour of nude children at the beach. There were twenty-two votes in this data series ranging from a one-year-old-child to an eighteen-year-old-child. The the median is 9.5-year-old-child.

Some of the voters were against even small children being nude at the beach as seen by their defining 'child' as one-year-old. Note that in the child age span below five, there are approximately equal number of votes 'for' and 'against' so this proposition, overall, is very much in dispute.

From the data in graph 14pJ, we can conclude that the people who are in favour of children being nude at the beach, on average, define 'child' as being

four years old. The people who were not in favour of a child being nude at the beach, defined 'child' over a broad range, with the median age of 9.5 years old.

In general terms, it is apparent, from graph 14pJ, that those who voted against the proposition were talking about an older child than those voters who voted 'for' the proposition. This conclusion from the data in graph 14pJ cannot, though, be said to be statistically significant when speaking about the Community as a whole because of the small number of data points in the sample: (n=9 and n=22 respectively).

The whole question of child nudity remains an area of disagreement. Because proposition 11 allows a 'baby' to be nude at a public beach and this was decreed by a large majority, and proposition 16 disallows a nude adult (age 18) at a public beach which was also decreed by a large majority; we could make the general statement that as a child's age increases from 2 to 18, the level of disapproval from eligible voters also increases. Age two is absolutely ok, but age 18 is absolutely not ok. Using this line of reasoning, it appears as if an age of 4 will probably be ok and an age greater than 10 will probably not be ok, thus, despite the small number of data points, they may give us good guidance despite not being statistically significant.

It is also noted that four voters wrote "pre-pubescent" or "puberty" indicating the appropriate stage of development, which defines when a child may be nude.

Wikipedia defines Puberty thus: "Although there is a wide range of normal ages, on average, girls begin the process of puberty about 1-2 years earlier than boys (with average ages of 9 to 14 for girls and 10 to 17 for boys)..." (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puberty>)

Puberty is a multi-stage process and the first stage is initial breast development – commonly called the development of breast-buds. The second stage is development of pubic hair, and the final stage is the onset of menstruation. I assume that the voters mean the development of 'breast buds' when they indicated 'puberty' and not the later two stages. The fact that three voters chose a 10 year old, and four voters chose a 12 year old child as the maximum age of being nude on a public beach is in line with the idea that the upper limit ought to be the age of first development of breast-buds.

These ages correspond quite closely with the large peaks in graph 14pJ at the ages of 10 and 12.

It appears, then, as if the voters who voted against child nudes on the beach had 'puberty' in mind as the cutoff stage, after which, nudity would not be

allowed in an undesignated area.

Table 14pK: A second method of Attacking this Subject is to Compare Win Ratios.

Win (%)
Loss(%)
Vote ratio
Nude Baby
58%
19%
3:1
for
Nude 9 year old boy
42.5%
39.6%
1.1:1
against

Nude Adult
63%
24%
2.6:1
against

The percentage of the win goes from 58% in favour of a nude baby to 63% opposed to a nude adult. At some age between 2 and 18, the vote will be a dead tie. For the nude 9-year-old boy, the win-loss numbers are close, and would indicate that there might be a tie for an eight-year-old boy. This approach, then, would indicate that the upper limit, for our current Community Standards, for a nude boy on the beach is eight years old. I would define ‘upper limit’ as the point where there is a tie between the number of voters ‘for’ or ‘against’ a child of the defined age to be nude on an undesignated public beach.

It is a general observation in this study that the Community Standards regarding males are more severe than for females. For example, in propositions five and six, the votes were twice as large against male pubic hair than against female pubic hair. In proposition two, man-boobs had a larger majority (75.5%) than proposition fifteen, forbidding topless women (53%) plus, on the hot-button list, topless man-boobs out-scored topless women 51% to 19%.

We would expect, therefore, that female children would be allowed to be nude at the beach to an age slightly older than for boys. If the upper limit for boys being nude at the beach is eight years old, then it is reasonable to suggest that the upper limit for a female child to be nude at a public beach would be nine or ten years old. This line of reasoning arrives at an age for females which is in line with the first appearance of ‘breast buds’.

So, from two different lines of reasoning, we arrive at an upper limit for socially acceptable child nudity on an undesignated beach under our current Community Standards as: 8 years old for a boy, and 9 or 10 years old for a girl (or the first appearance of breast-buds, which ever comes first).

Because puberty occurs over an age range, discussion of the age of the person is not very productive. As nice as working with numbers is, it would be better

to go with word-descriptions that describe the level of sexual development, like the word 'pre-puberty' as written by a number of the voters.

In practical terms, this discussion could guide any authority who were creating a 'designated area' on a public beach for those members of the public who wished to practice more liberal values. The authorities might be wise to set a lower limit for child nudity on the more conservative area of the beach - for example, five years old - and a higher age for child nudity for the more liberal area of the beach - such as a tops-optional designated area. In other words, in a tops-optional designated area, the age limit for nude children would be higher than for the conservative area.

Historically and Presently:

Seeing that Alberta has such a strong English Social Value System, it is not surprising that the voters allowed child nudity on a undesignated public beach. It was not uncommon for children to be nude on English beaches during Victorian times, even though old landscape paintings depicting this behaviour have, over the last few decades, been absent from public display by the public art galleries.

Presently:

I witness that there are children who are nude on the beach of Sylvan Lake Provincial Park over the last few years that I have been visiting the beach (2008 and before) and I would estimate their ages to be up to about eight years old. I have observed that such children are never bothered by anyone. In 2008, I observed one girl I would estimate to have been eight years old, changing into her bathing suit. She was taking her sweet time and was bottomless for probably four minutes. Everyone on the beach just smiled and ignored her. No one said anything to her or bothered her and no one stared. They were practising the English Social Virtue of Tolerance. Seeing people treat her with such respect made me feel so proud to be an Albertan.

Considering our past Social history and my present observations, an authority setting an age of three for the arch-conservative area and a maximum age of child nudity of 10 for a tops-optional liberal area, would, in fact, be a very conservative course of action. I would recommend ignoring the Prude-Perverts as they are very small in number, even though they are very loud in their opinions, and are given to try to use Police power to enforce their point of view, but the majority of Albertans are more liberal than that tiny loud, aggressive minority.

Table 14pL: Voter Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 14. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a child to be nude at a public beach. Define ‘child’ in the above question: _____.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing.Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
M30s
When the child is clearly “not just changing”, they should be covered up reasonably...
2.
F50s
Shouldn’t be nude at beach.
3.
F20-25
Should be private beach.
4.

F26

Under 2; boys and girls. [voted: agree]

Topless Woman

Proposition number 15: It is a violation of Community Standards for a woman to be topless at a public beach.

Summary: { ‘agreement’ wins, therefore the proposition is decreed as written. If we exclude the ‘no rule’ category, of the 81 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement, 62% voted against a woman being topless on an undesignated public beach ($\pm 10.9\%$, 19 times out of 20). }

Table 15pA: Topless Woman: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

<div>Score: (Agreement Votes: 'No Rule' Votes: Disagreement Votes)</div>
<div>Disagreement:Agreement Ratio</div>
<div>Judgment: ('for' or 'against')</div>

the proposition)

All eligible Voters

50:13:31

1.6:1

for

eligible Males

16:5:18

1:1.1

against

eligible Females

33:8:13

2.5:1

for

All non-eligible

19:4:5
3.8:1
for
Teen Females
12:1:0
12:0
for
All non-resident
4:3:4
1:1
tie between ‘for’ and ‘against’
non-resident Males
0:2:3
0:3
against
non-resident Female
4:1:1

4:1
for

Table 15pB: Topless Woman: Number of Votes by Voter Category

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters
21
29
13
11

20
94
13
eligible Males
7
9
5
7
11
39
6
eligible Females
14
19
8
4
9

54
6
All non-eligible Voters
12
7
4
1
4
28
1
Teen Females
10

2
1
0
0
13
0
All non-resident Voters
1
3
3
1
3
10
0
non-resident Males
0
0

2
1
2
5
0
non-resident Females
1
3
1
0
1
6
0
Strongly Agree

Agree

No Rule
Disagree
Strongly
Disagree

Table 15pC: Topless Woman: Summary of Votes of Eligible Voters as a Percentage

Of the 94 Eligible Voters who voted:
53%
(±9.9%, 19 times out of 20)

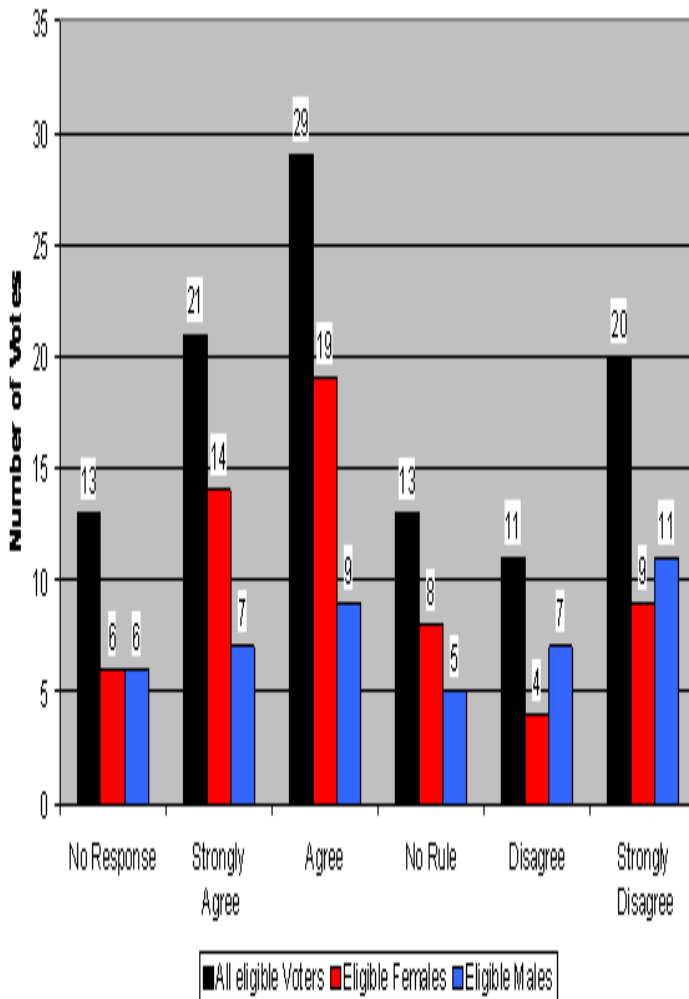
against a woman being topless on an undesignated public beach
33%
Voted 'for'.
14%
Voted ‘No Rule’ (i.e. status quo)

Table 15pD: Topless Woman: Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes.

If we exclude the 'no rule' category: of the 81 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement:
62%
against a woman being topless on an undesignated public beach
38%
Voted 'for'.

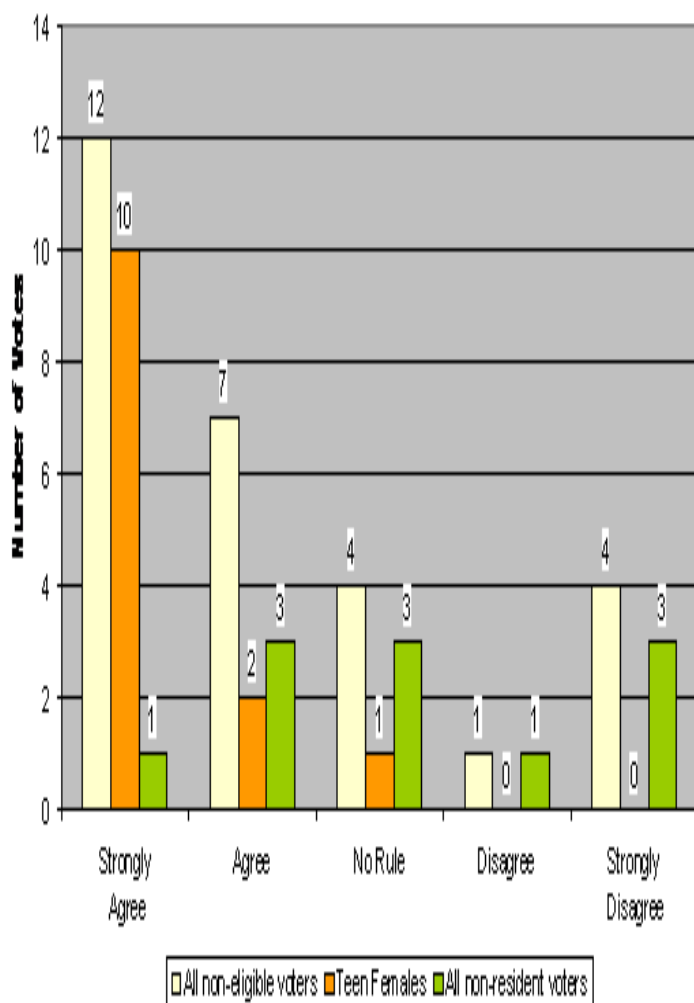
Graph 15pE: Topless Woman: Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible Voters.

(P15: topless woman) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



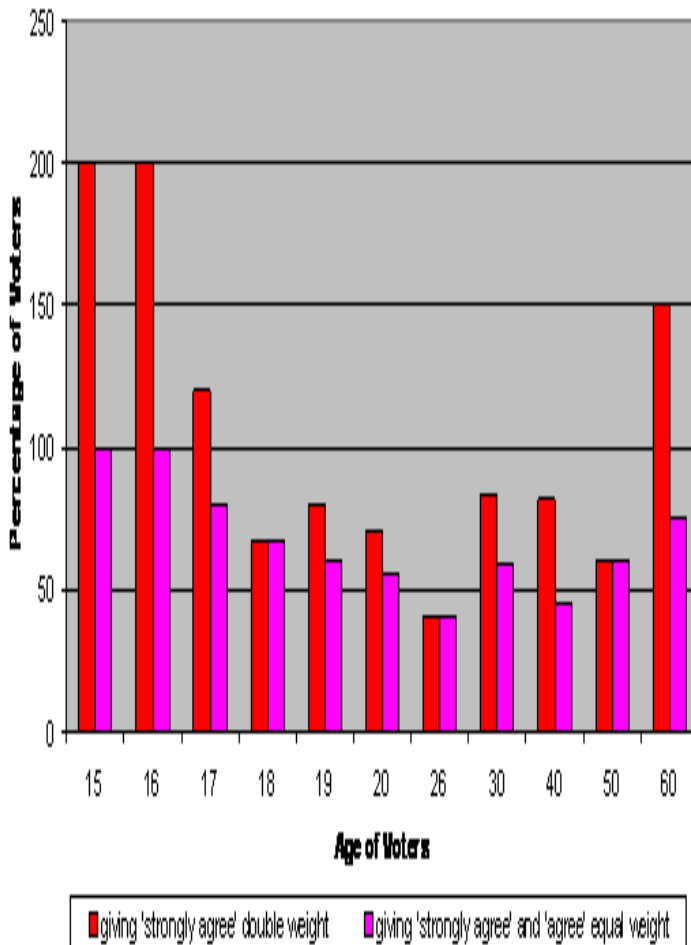
Graph 15pF: Topless Woman: Number of Votes versus Category - non-Eligible Voters.

(P15: topless woman) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Graph 15pG: Topless Woman: Percent of Total Females who Voted Agreement versus Age of Voters.

**(P15: topless woman) Percent of Total Females who Voted
Agreement vs. Age of Voters**



Calculation of Margin of Error:

Results:

Votes 'For' women being topless at a beach:

31 votes

No Rule:
13 votes
Votes 'Against' women being topless:
50 votes

Comparing the ‘for’ and ‘against’ votes:

For: $31 \text{ votes} \pm 9.5\% = 31 \text{ votes} \pm 2.9 \text{ votes} = \text{a range of } 28.1 \text{ to } 33.9$
 Against: $50 \text{ votes} \pm 10.0\% = 50 \text{ votes} \pm 5 \text{ votes} = 45 \text{ to } 55$
 Because the two ranges do not overlap, the difference in the two numbers is statistically significant.

Discussion of Results for Proposition Number 15: topless woman:

Fifty out of 94 voters, (53%), sided ‘for’ the proposition that stated: it is a violation of Community Standards for a woman to be topless at a public beach. Thirty three percent voted against the proposition. The people, therefore, have enacted the proposition as stated.

Eligible males voted mildly against (1.1:1), the proposition, (as did non-resident males), but eligible females voted in much larger numbers ‘for’ the proposition (2.5:1), more than enough to steer the final result in their direction. In fact, eligible females voted more than twice the rate ‘for’ the proposition as males voted ‘against’. Teen females voted in favour of the proposition (12:0), almost five times the rate of the eligible females. The Teen Females would have been unanimous except for one teen female who voted ‘no rule’.

Graph 15pG shows an age effect in the pattern of voting. This graph shows the fraction of female voters who voted ‘for’ the proposition as a percentage of the total number of female voters in each age category. In this graph, series one gives the ‘strongly agree’ vote double weight to demonstrate how the younger females voted ‘strongly agree’ more frequently than the older voters. Females in the age range of 20-30 appear to be the more liberal group when it comes to tops-free, whereas as Teen girls appear to have values, more in

common with their grandmothers.

Table 15pG: Voter Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 15. It is a violation ofCommunity Standards for a woman to be topless at a public beach. Define ‘woman’ in the above question (in terms of age or stage of development):_____.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing.Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
F17
Go to a nude beach!
2.
F17
Doesn’t matter.
3.
F40s

It is the law of Alberta.
4.
F50s
Shouldn't be nude at beach.
5.
M40s
Two many perverts around.
6.
F40s
If she is brave enough let her!
7.
M30s
Men are allowed to be topless so it would be sexist to not allow women the same freedom.
8.
F20-25
Unless its a nude beach. [she voted: agree]
9.

F30s
Create such designated areas.
10.
F20-25
Love it. Wish I could. [she voted: no rule]
11.
M20-25
If its on a public beach that is used by familys and such, but if its made private then its ok. [he voted: agree]
12.
F19
Save that for a topless or nude beach.
13.
F20-25
Unless its a nudist beach.[she voted: strongly agree]
14.
F60

There should be no women of any age at public beaches be topless.

15.

M30

Public beach are for everyone/semi-nude or nude is for just that.

Nude Adult

Proposition number 16: It is **not** a violation of Community Standards for an adult to be nude at a public beach.

Summary: { ‘disagreement’ with the proposition wins}. Therefore, it is a violation of Community Standards for an adult to be nude at an undesignated public beach.

If we exclude the ‘no rule’ category: of the 82 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement, 72% voted against adult nudity on an undesignated public beach ($\pm 9.8\%$, 19 times out of 20).

Table 16pA: Nude Adult: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'for' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

<div>Score: (Agreement Votes: 'No Rule' Votes: Disagreement Votes)</div>
<div>Disagreement:Agreement Ratio</div>

Judgment:
('for' or 'against'
the proposition)

All eligible Voters
23:12:59
2.6:1
against
eligible Males
13:4:21
1.6:1
against
eligible Females
10:8:37
3.7:1
against

All non-eligible
5:2:21
4.2:1
against
Teen Females
2:0:11
5.5:1
against
All non-residents
3:2:6
2:1
against
non-resident Males
2:1:2
1:1
tie between for and against
non-resident Female

1:1:4
4:1
against

**Table 16pB: Nude Adult:Number of Votes
by Voter Category**

Total
number
of
Votes
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All eligible Voters
10
13
12

24
35
94
13
eligible Males
5
8
4
9
12
38
7
eligible Females
5
5
8
14

23
55
5
All non-eligible Voters
4
1
2
5
16
28
1
Teen Females

2
0
0
2
9
13
0
All non-resident Voters
2
1
2
2
4
10
0
non-resident Males
1

1
1
1
1
5
0
non-resident Females
1
0
1
1
3
6
0
Strongly Agree

--

Agree
No Rule
Disagree
Strongly
Disagree

Table 16pC: Nude Adult: Summary of Votes of Eligible Voters as a Percentage

Of the 94 Eligible Voters who voted:
63%
against adult nudity on an undesignated public beach.
24%
for
13%
voted ‘No rule’ (i.e. status quo)

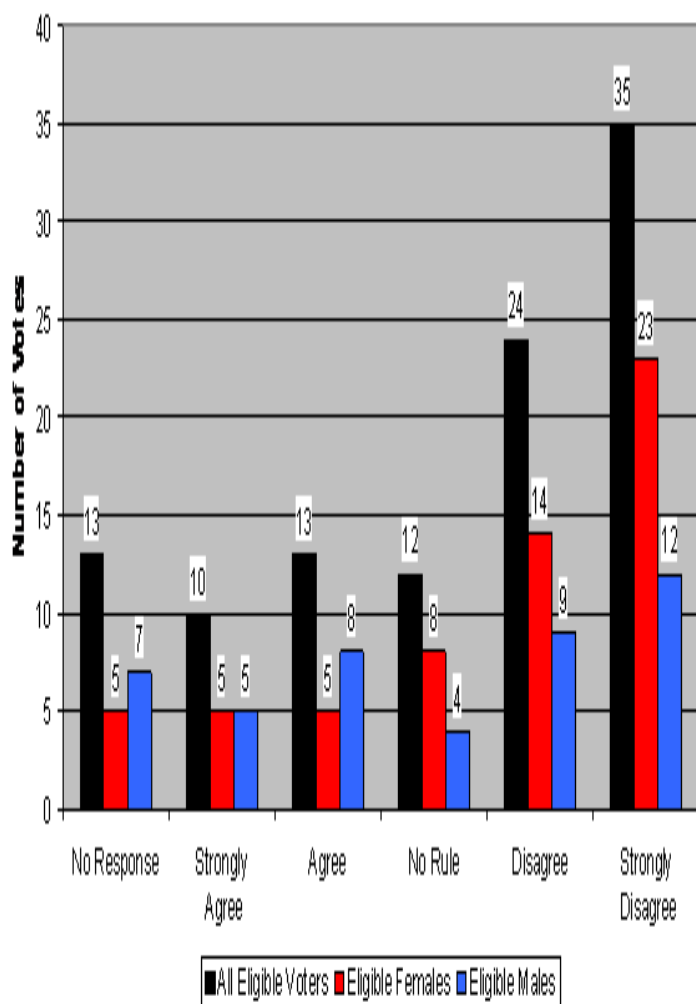
Table 16pD: Nude Adult: Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes.

If we exclude the 'no rule' category: of the 82 Eligible Voters who voted agreement or disagreement:	
72%	
(±10.8%, 19 times out of 20)	

against adult nudity on an undesignated public beach.	
28%	
for	

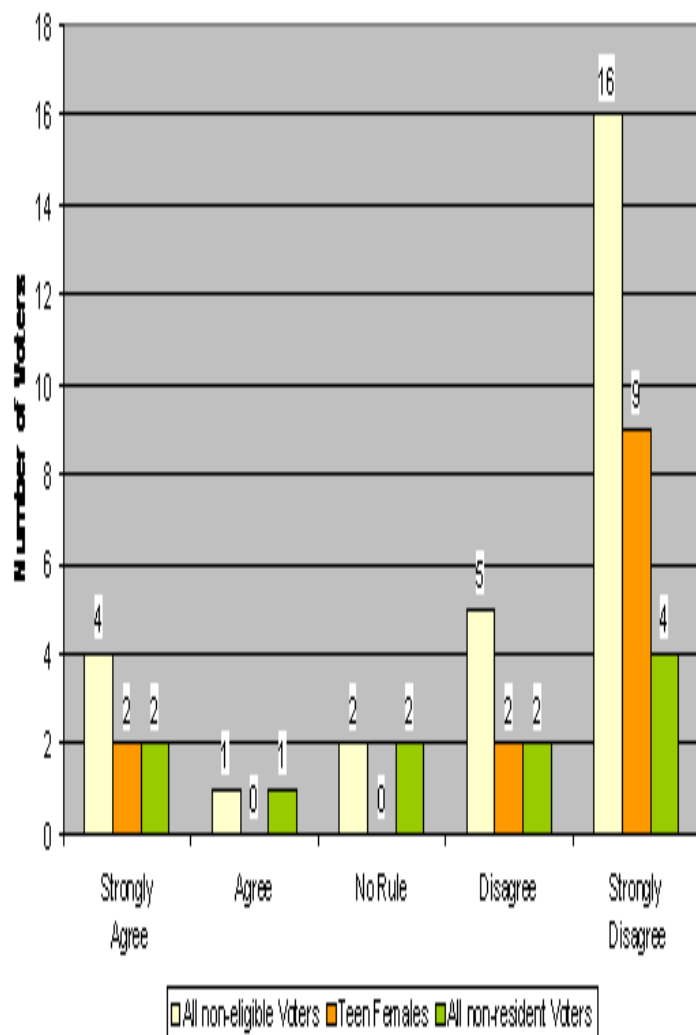
Graph 16pE: Nude Adult: Number of Votes versus Category - Eligible Voters.

(P16: nude adult) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Graph 16pF: Nude Adult: Number of Votes versus Category - non-Eligible Voters.

(P16: Nude Adult) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Discussion of Results for Proposition Number 16: nude adult:

Overall, all eligible voters enacted the negative of the proposition thereby banning nude adults from an undesignated area of a public beach by 2.6:1, which is a rather large majority. Fifty nine out of a total of ninety four voters, or 63% voted against the proposition. Twenty three (24%) voted for the proposition.

Since the margin of error is $\pm 9.8\%$, ($59 \text{ votes} \pm 9.8\% = \pm 5.6 \text{ votes}$, which is much larger than the 23 votes ‘for’ the proposition) this result is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (i.e. 19 times out of 20).

The final, enacted rule, then, is: it is a violation of Community Standards for an adult to be nude at a public beach.

Eligible females voted 3.7 to one ‘against’ the proposition more than twice the rate of eligible males who voted 1.6 to one. Teen females voted 5.5 to one against the proposition, almost three and a half times the rate of eligible males. Non-residents voted ‘against’ (1.7:1) at approximately the same rate as eligible males (1.6:1).

Teen females are the group most against the proposition, followed by eligible females, and the groups least against the proposition were eligible males and non-residents.

Table 16pG: Voter Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 16. It **is not** a violation ofCommunity Standards for an adult to be nude at a public beach.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing. Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age

Voter Comments.

1.

F17

Thats just wrong!

2.

F40s

Why are people so scared of their own bodies?

3.

M30s

Again, if they are clearly “not just changing” and the beach is not designated or understood by common knowledge to be “clothing optional”. [he voted: disagree]

4.

F30s

Create such designated areas. Let me/others make this choice.

5.

F20-25

I love birthday suits.

6.
M20-25
b/c [blc?] its should be covered up. [he voted: disagree]
7.
F18
Unless its a nude beach. [she voted: strongly disagree]
8.
M18
Kids come here! Cover up!
9.
M20-25
No oldies, or men. Or obese kinds...
10.
F60
People should go to a nude beach for that.

Perceived Consequences for the Community of a Tops-Optional Policy at the Beach - Tourism.

Proposition 17a: If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became ‘tops-optional’, the consequences would be: more tourism, less tourism, or no change.

Summary: {More Tourism wins. If we exclude the ‘no change’ category: of the 83 People who voted ‘More Tourism’ or ‘Less Tourism’, 55.8% voted ‘more tourism’.

Table 17apA: On Tourism: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

Score:
(‘more tourism’:
‘no change’:
‘Less tourism’)

Ratio of
‘more tourism’
to ‘no change’

Winner:
All Voters
48:38:35
1.26:1
more
All Males
22:18:8
1.2:1
more
All Females
25:20:26
1:1
less
Teen Females

7:3:3
2.3:1
more
All non-residents
7:2:1
3.5:1
more

**Table 17apB: On Tourism: Number of
Votes by Voter Category.**

More Tourism
No Change
Less Tourism
Number of Voters

Number of Abstainers
All Voters
48
38
35
121
15
All Males
22
18
8
48
5
All Females
25
20
26

71
9
Teen Females
7
3
3
13
0
All non-residents
7
2
1
10

0

**Table 17apC: On Tourism: Summary:
Percentage of Total Votes by Category.**

Of the 121 Voters who responded:
Number of Votes
<div> <div>Percengate of the 121</div> <div>Voters who responded</div> </div>
More Tourism
48
40%
No Change in Tourism
38

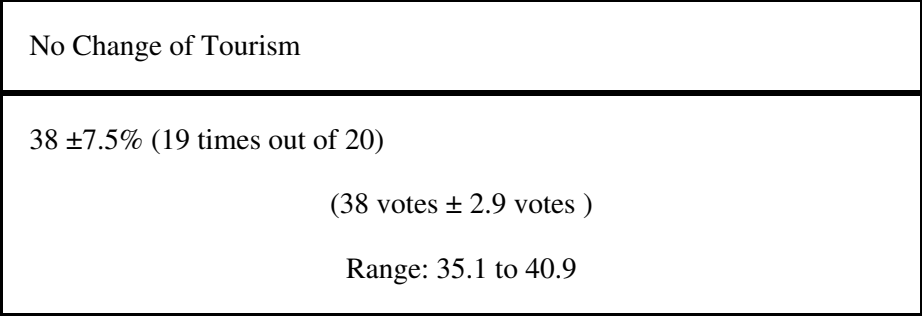
31%
Less Tourism
35
29%

Table 17apD: On Tourism: Summary of Results Excluding 'No Change' Votes *i.e.* Comparing 'More Tourism' and 'No Change of Tourism'.

<p>If we exclude the ‘Less Tourism’ category: of the 86 People who voted More Tourism or No Change of Tourism:</p>
<p>Number of Votes</p>
<p>Percentage of</p> <p>86 Votes</p> <p>between the two.</p>

<p>More Tourism</p>
<p>48 ±7.5% (19 times out of 20)</p> <p>(48 votes ± 3.6 votes)</p> <p>Range: 44.4 to 51.6</p>

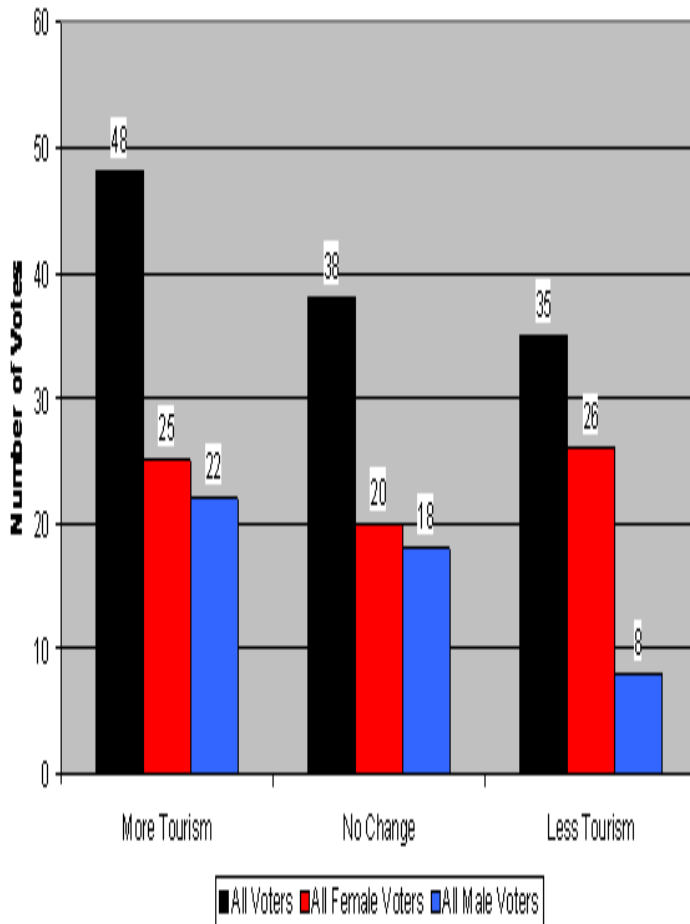
<p>55.8%</p>



Thus, the difference between votes for 'More Tourism' and votes for 'No Change in Tourism' is statistically significant at the 95% Confidence Level, because the error ranges do not overlap.

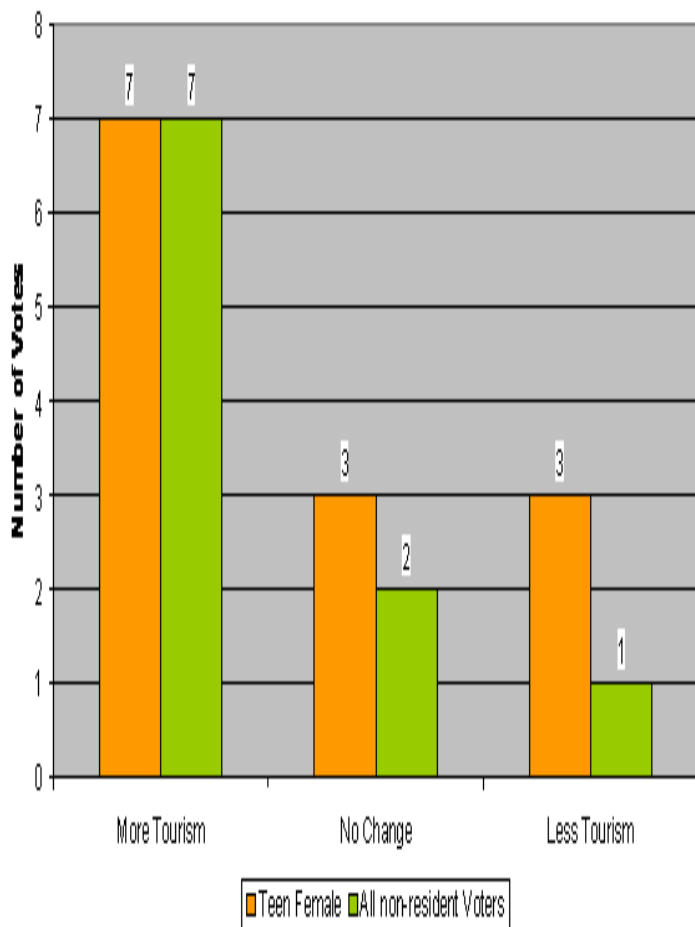
Graph 17apE: On Tourism: Perceived Effects of a Town Policy allowing Tops-free Beach: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender - All Voters.

**(P:17a: Effects on Tourism of a Town Policy of Tops-optional
in all swimming areas.) Number of Votes vs Vote Category**



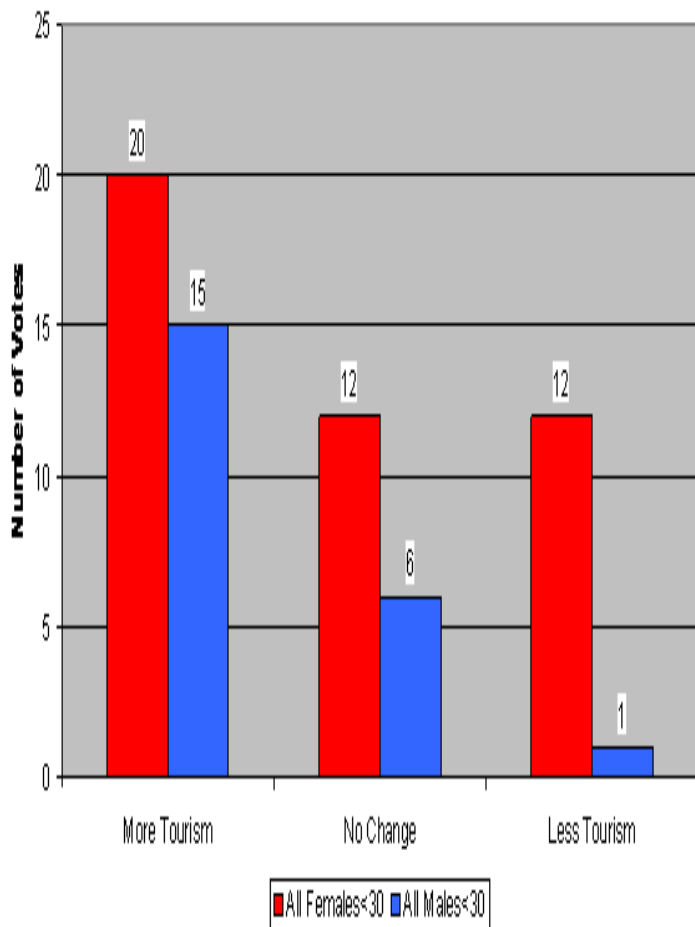
Graph 17apF: On Tourism: Perceived Effects of a Town Policy allowing Tops-free Beach: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender - non-Eligible Voters.

(P17a: Effects on Tourism of a Town Policy of Tops-optional
in all swimming areas.) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



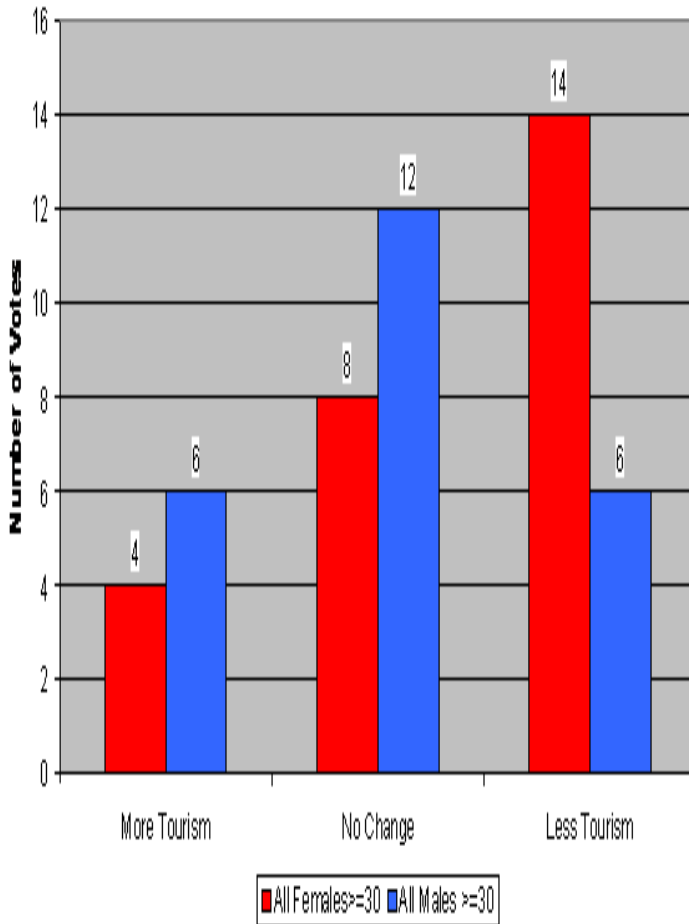
Graph 17apG: On Tourism: Perceived Effects of a Town Policy allowing Tops-free Beach: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender for All Voters Under 30.

**(P17a: Effects on Tourism of a Town Policy of Tops-optional
in all swimming areas.) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category**



Graph 17apH: On Tourism: Perceived Effects of a Town Policy allowing Tops-free Beach: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender for All Voters Over 30.

**(P17a: Effects on Tourism of a Town Policy of Tops-optional
in all swimming areas.) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category**



Calculation of Margin of Error:

Results:

More tourism: 48 votes

No Change: 38 votes

Less tourism: 35 votes

Comparing 'More tourism' vs. 'No Change'

More tourism: 48 votes

No Change: 38 votes

More tourism: 48 votes $\pm 8.7\%$ = 48 votes ± 4.2 votes = a range of 43.8 to 52.2

No Change: 38 $\pm 8.3\%$ = 38 votes ± 3.2 votes = a range of 34.8 to 41.2

Since the ranges do not overlap, the win for 'More tourism' is significant at the confidence level of 95% (i.e. 19 time out of 20) when applied to the Community as a whole.

Discussion of Results: On Tourism.

Overall, Eligible Female Voters were virtually tied between More Tourism and Less Tourism but very few Male Voters voted Less Tourism, pushing the net result in their favour.

There appears to be a large age effect here. Those under 30 years of age, voted in a majority that there would be more tourism (graph 17a-C), but voters over thirty voted in a tie that there would be either less tourism or no change (graph 17a-D). The majority of females over thirty, voted that there would be less tourism but the majority of males over thirty voted that there would be no change, tying the over-thirty female vote.

Note: Unlike Propositions 1 to 16, in Propositions 17, part A to F includes 'All' voters. The non-Eligible Voter Class is used merely as an informal comparison. This means that the non-Eligible Voter Class is included in both the first and second data tables and graphs. Also note, that the data is separated on the basis of age: Under 30 years old and over 30 years old. The Graph captions have left out the words 'by age group', which is an oversight, but the age range is noted in the Legend.

Perceived Consequences for the Community of a Tops-Optional Policy at the Beach - Business Activity.

Proposition 17b: If Sylvan Lake swimming areas became ‘tops optional’, the consequences would be: more business activity, less business activity, or no change.

Summary: {The six vote difference between ‘more’ and ‘less’ is not statistically significant therefore the result cannot be applied with confidence to the Community as a whole.}

Table 17apA: On Business Activity: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

Score: (‘more business’: ‘no change’: ‘Less business’)
Ratio of 'more business' to ‘no change’
Winner: All Voters 43:42:37

1.2:1
'more', but not statistically significant

All Males 19:20:10
1.9:1
no change All Females 23:22:26
1:1.1
less
Teen Females 3:5:5
1:1.7
tie: no change/less All non-residents 6:3:1
6:1
more

**Table 17bpB: On Business Activity:
Number of Votes by Voter Category.**

More business No Change Less business Number of Voters Number of Abstainers All Voters 43
42
37
122
14
All Males 19
20
10
49
4
All Females 23
22
26
71

9
Teen Females 3
5
5
13
0
All non-residents 6
3
1
10
0

**Table 17bpC: On Business Activity:
Summary: Percentage of Total Votes by
Category.**

Of the 122 Eligible Voters who responded: Number of Votes Percengate of the 122
Voters who responded

More Business Activity 43
35%
No Change in business activity 42
34%
Less Business Activity 37
30%

**Table 17bpD: On Business Activity:
Summary of Results Excluding 'Less
Business Activity' Votes, *i.e.* Comparing
'More Business Activity' to 'No Change'.**

--

If we exclude the ‘no change’ category: of the 85 Eligible Voters who voted ‘More Business Activity’ or ‘Less Business Activity’:

Number of Votes Percentage of the 85

Voters who responded

More Business Activity 43

$\pm 8.5\%$

(43 votes \pm 3.7 votes) (Range: 39.3 to 46.7)

50.6%

No Change in Business Activity 42

$\pm 8.5\%$

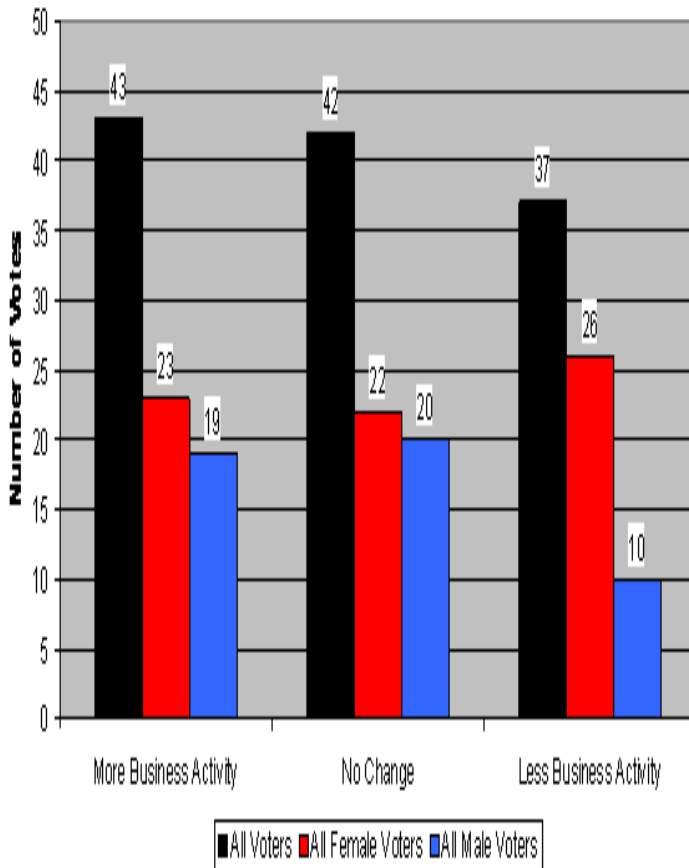
(42 votes \pm 3.7 votes) (Range: 38.3 to 45.7)

49.4%

Thus, the difference between votes for 'More Business Activity' and votes for 'Less Business Activity' is not statistically significant at the 95% Confidence Level, because the error ranges overlap.

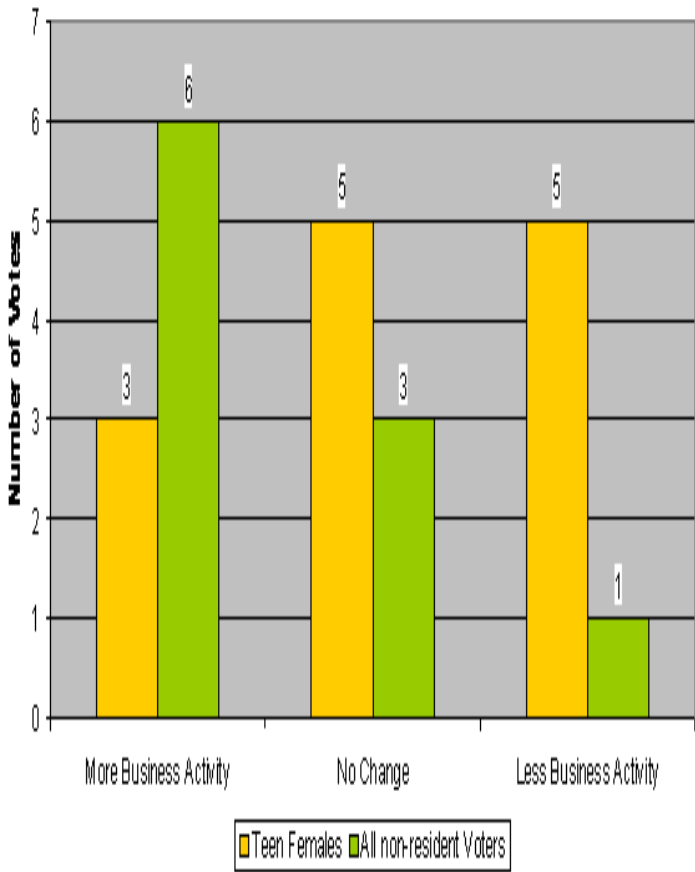
Graph 17bpE: Perceived Effects of a Town Policy allowing Tops-free Beach: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender - All Voters.

**(P17b: Effects on Business Activity of a Town Policy of tops-
optional in all swimming areas) Number of Votes vs. Vote
Category**



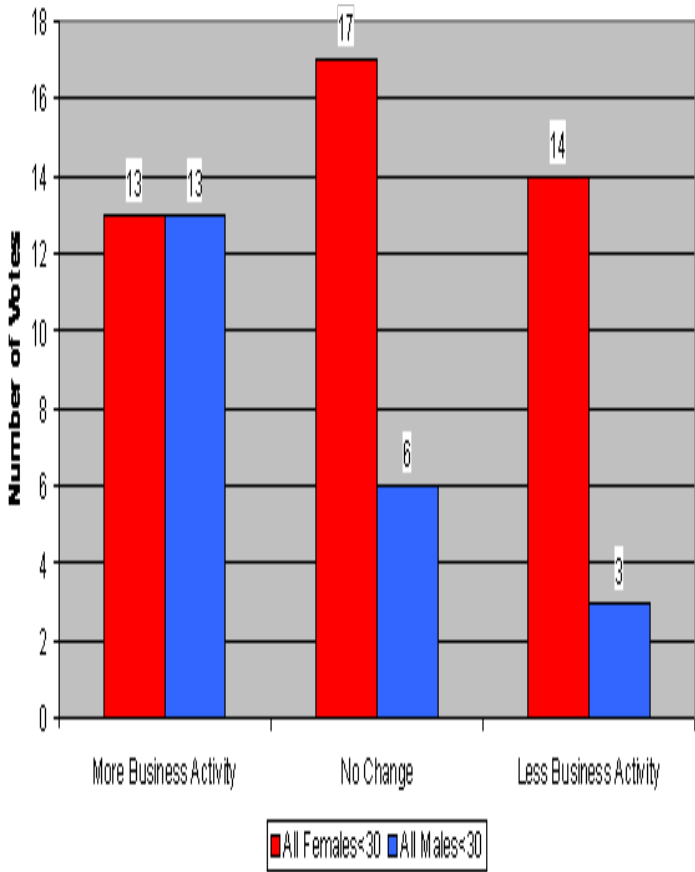
Graph 17bpF: Perceived Effects of a Town Policy allowing Tops-free Beach: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category - non-Eligible Voters.

(P17b: Effect on Business Activity of a Town Policy of tops-optional in all swimming areas) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



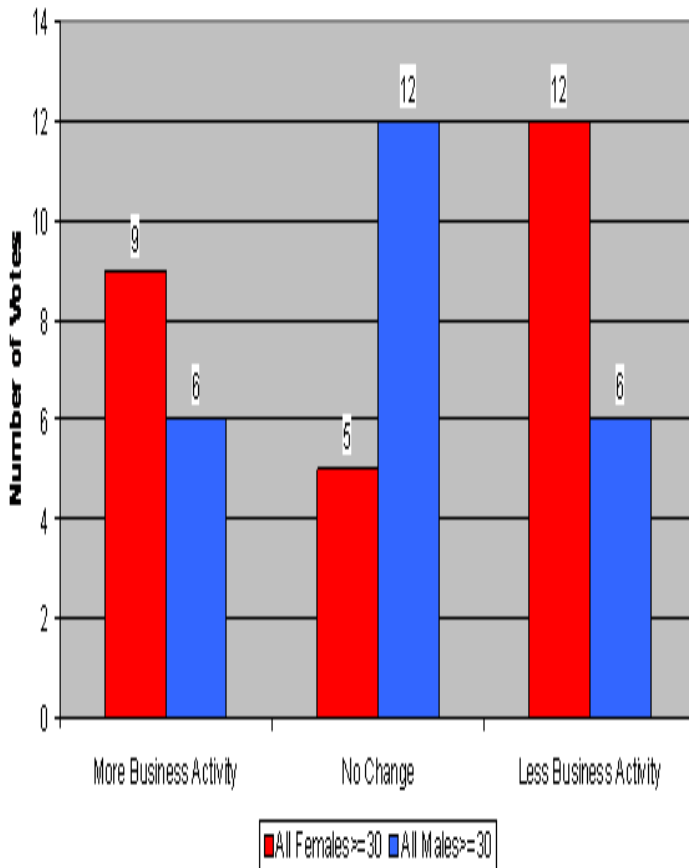
Graph 17bpG: Perceived Effects of a Town Policy allowing Tops-free Beach: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender for All Voters Under 30.

(P17b: Effect on Business Activity of a Town Policy of tops-optional in all swimming areas) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Graph 17bpH: Perceived Effects of a Town Policy allowing Tops-free Beach: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender for Voters Over 30.

**(P17b: Effect on Business Activity of a Town Policy of tops-
optional in all swimming areas) Number of Votes vs. Vote
Category**



Calculation of Margin of Error:

Comparing More Business Activity vs. Less Business Activity: More Business Activity: 43 votes Less Business Activity: 37 votes $n=80$

Using the formula: Margin of Error = $\pm 11\%$

More business activity: 43 votes $\pm 8.5\% = 43 \text{ votes} \pm 3.7 \text{ votes}$) = a Range of: 39.3 to 46.7) Less business activity: 37 votes $\pm 8.2\% = 37 \text{ votes} \pm 3.0 \text{ votes} = a$

range of: 34 to 40

Because the two ranges overlap, the difference between the two numbers is not statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Discussion of Results: On Business Activity.

The net results are not statistically significant. We cannot determine the winner.

As in proposition 17a, there is an age effect, although the number of Votes were small. Males over 30 voted in the majority for 'no change' in business activity, and Females over 30 voted in the majority for less business activity.

Females under 30 voted that there would be no change and Males under 30 voted for more business activity.

Perceived Consequences for the Community of a Tops-Optional Policy at the Beach - Property Values.

Proposition 17c: If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became ‘tops optional’, the consequences would be: higher property values, no change in property values, or higher property values.

Summary: The majority voted: ‘no change in property values’. It was statistically significant.

**Table 17cpA: On Property Values:
Ratio of the Number of Voters who
Voted 'For' the Proposition to the
Number who Voted 'Against' the
Proposition by Voter Type.**

Score: (‘Higher property values’: ‘no change’: ‘Lower property values’)

Ratio of: ‘higher’ to ‘lower’

All Voters
27:62:31
2.3:1
no change
All Males

14:25:9
1.8:1
no change
All Females
13:35:22
2.7:1
no change
Teen Females
5:5:3
1:1
tie: higher/no change
All non-residents
2:5:3
2.5:1

no change

Table 17cpB: On Property Values: Number of Votes by Voter Category.

Higher property values
No Change
Lower property values
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All Voters
27
62
31
120

16

All Males

14

25

9

48

5

All Females

13

35

22

45

10

100

Teen Females
5
5
3
13
0
All non-residents
2
5
3
10
0

Table 17cpC: Summary: Percentage of

Total Votes by Category.

Of the 120 Voters who responded:
Number of Votes
Percengate of the 120 Voters who responded
for Higher Property Values
27
22.5%
No Change in Property Values
62
51.7%
Lower Property Values
31
25.8%

**Table 17cpD: On Property Values:
Summary of Results Excluding 'Higher**

Property Values' Votes *i.e.* Comparing 'No Change in Property Values' and 'Lower Property Values'.

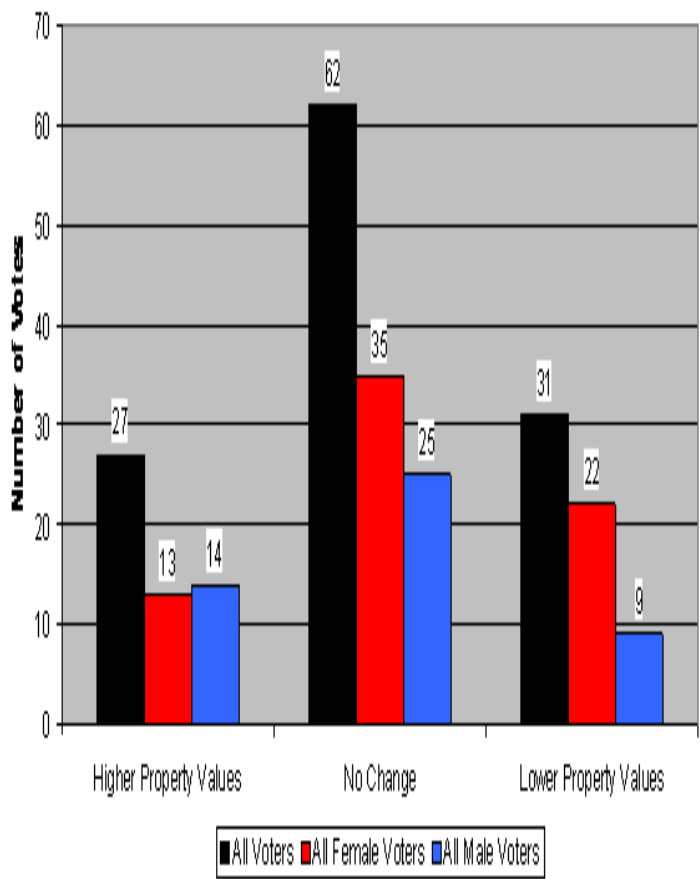
If we exclude the 'Higher Property Values' category:	
Number of Votes	
Percentage of the 93 Voters who voted 'No Change' or 'Lower Property Values'.	
No Change in Property Values	
62 ±8.9% (19 times out of 20)	
(62 votes ± 5.5 votes	
(Range: 56.5 to 67.5)	
67%	
Lower Property Values	
31 ±7.8% (19 times out of 20)	
(31 votes ± 2.4 votes	
(Range: 28.6 to 33.4)	
33%	

Thus, the difference between votes for 'Higher Property Values' and votes for 'No Change in Property Values' is statistically significant at the 95% Confidence Level, because the error ranges do not overlap. By extension, the

difference between 'No Change in Property Values' and 'Higher Property Values' must also be statistically significant because of the lower number of votes for the latter compared to Lower Property Values.

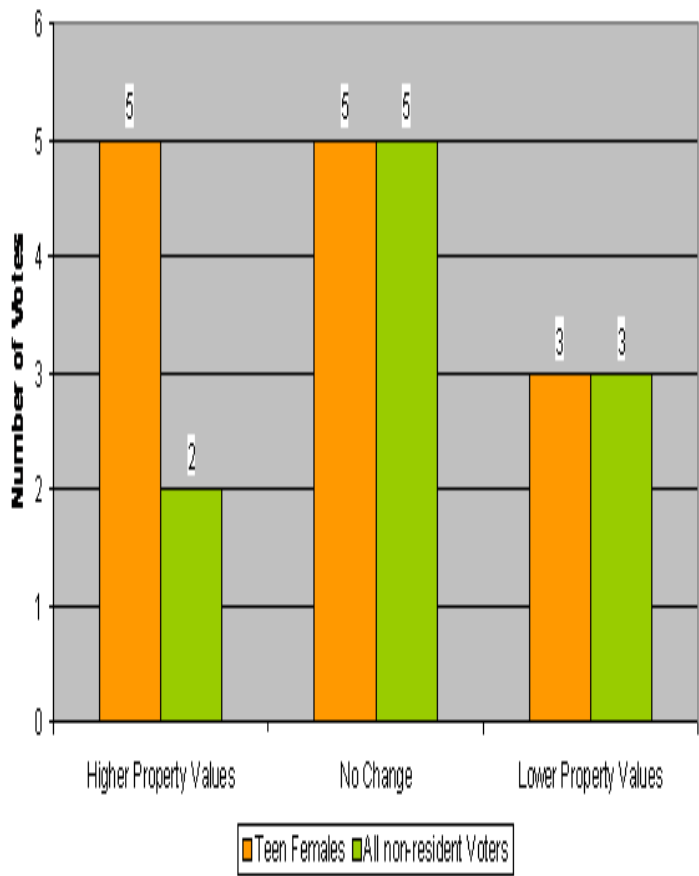
Graph 17cpE: On Property Values: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender - All Voters.

(P17c: Effect on Property Values of a Town Policy of tops-optional in all swimming areas.) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Graph 17cpF: On Property Values: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender - non-Eligible Voters.

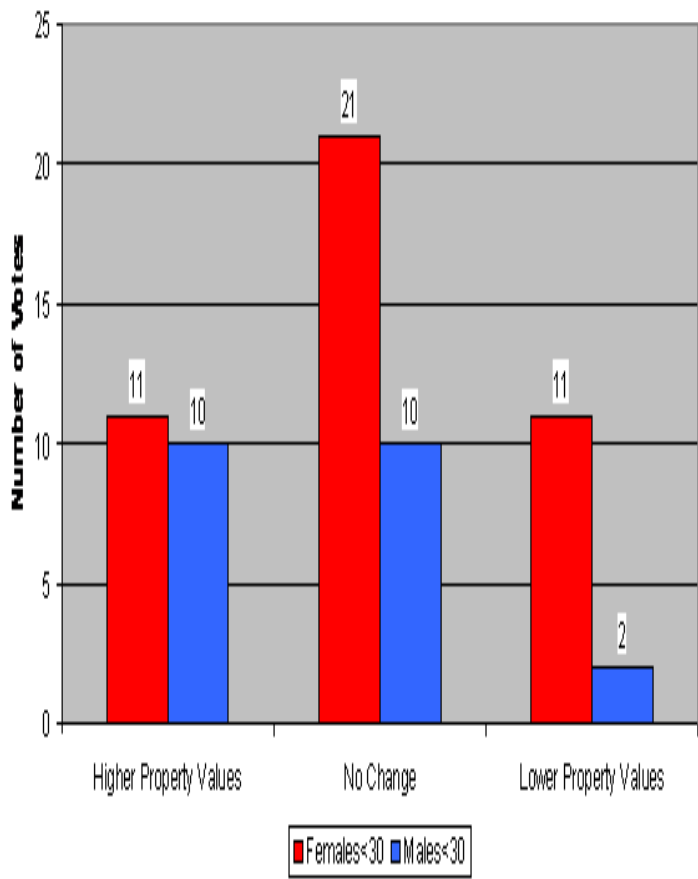
(P17c: Effect on Property Values of a Town Policy of tops-optional in all swimming areas.) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Graph 17cpG: On Property Values: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and

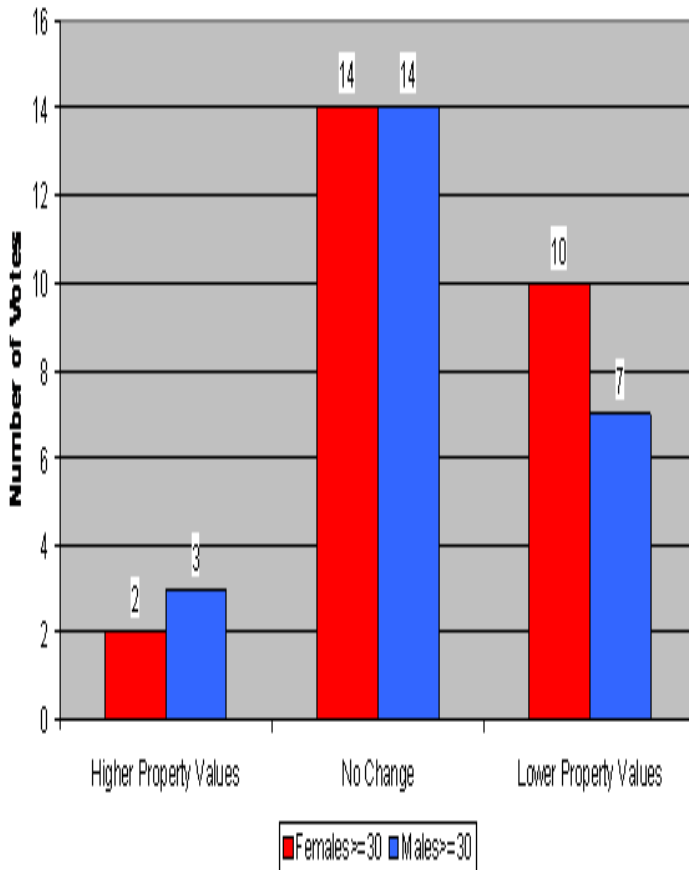
by Gender for All Voters Under 30.

(P17c: Effect on Property Values of a Town Policy of tops-
optional in all swimming areas.) Number of Votes vs. Vote
Category



**Graph 17cpH: On Property Values: Graph
of Number of Votes by Vote Category and
by Gender for All Voters Over 30.**

**(P17c: Effect on Property Values of a Town Policy of tops-
optional in all swimming areas.) Number of Votes vs. Vote
Category**



Discussion of Results: On Property Values.

Comparing 'Higher Property Values' with 'No Change in Property Values', the confidence level ranges do not overlap, therefore, the majority vote that such a policy will not effect property values is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (i.e. 19 times out of 20) and we would expect a vote of the general Community would yield the same result.

The results are fairly consistent, with all age categories agreeing that a tops-

optional policy would not effect property values.

Perceived Consequences for the Community of a Tops-Optional Policy at the Beach - Family Life.

Proposition 17d: If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became ‘tops optional’, the consequences would be: improved family life, diminished family life, or no change in family life.

Summary:} {The majority voted ‘diminished family life’ and it is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. If we exclude the ‘No Change in Family Life’ category, of the 75 people who voted ‘Improved Family Life’ or ‘Diminished Family Life’, 85.3% voted ‘Diminished Family Life’.

Table 17dpA: On Family Life: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

Score:
(‘Improved family life’:
‘no change’:
‘Diminished family life’)

Ratio of:
‘Diminished Family Life to:
‘no change’

Ratio of:
‘Diminished Family Life’ to:
‘Improved Family Life’

Ratio of:
Diminished to:
no change

All Voters

11:46:64

1.4:1

5.8:1

diminished

All Males

6:23:20

1:1.2

3.3:1

no change
All Females
5:21:44
2.1:1
8.8:1
diminished
Teen Females
0:3:10
3:1
10:0
diminished
All non-residents
2:3:5

1.7:1
2.5:1
diminished

Table 17dpB: Number of Votes by Voter Category.

Improved family life
No Change
Diminished family life
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All Voters
11
46

64
121
15
All Males
6
23
20
49
4
All Females
5
21
44
70
10

[illegible]

Table 17dpC: On Family Life: Percentage of Total Votes Overall.

Voting Category:
Number of Votes
Percentage of 121 Total Votes

Improved Family Life
11
9%
No Change in Family Life
46
38%
Diminished Family Life
64
53% (±9.3%, 19 times out of 20)

Table 17dpD: On Family Life: Summary of Results Excluding 'No Change in Family Life - *i.e.* Comparing 'Improved' and 'Diminished Family Life.

Voting Category
Number of Votes
<div>Percentage of</div> <div>75 Votes</div> <div>between the two.</div>

Improved Family Life
<div>11 ±5.1%</div> <div>(11 votes ± 0.6 vote)</div> <div>(Range of 10.4 to 11.6)</div>

14.7%
Diminished Family Life
<div>64 ± 8.9%</div> <div>64 votes ± 5.7 votes</div> <div>(Range: 58.3 - 69.7)</div>

--

85.3%

The difference between 'improved family life' and diminished family life' is statistically significant.

Table 17dpE: On Family Life: Summary of Results Excluding 'Improved Family Life - *i.e.* Comparing 'No Change' and 'Diminished Family Life.

Voting Category
Number of Votes
Percentage of
110 Votes
between the two.

No Change in Family Life
46 ±8.6%
46 votes ± 4 votes
(Range of 42 to 50)

42%
Diminished Family Life
64

$\pm 8.9\%$

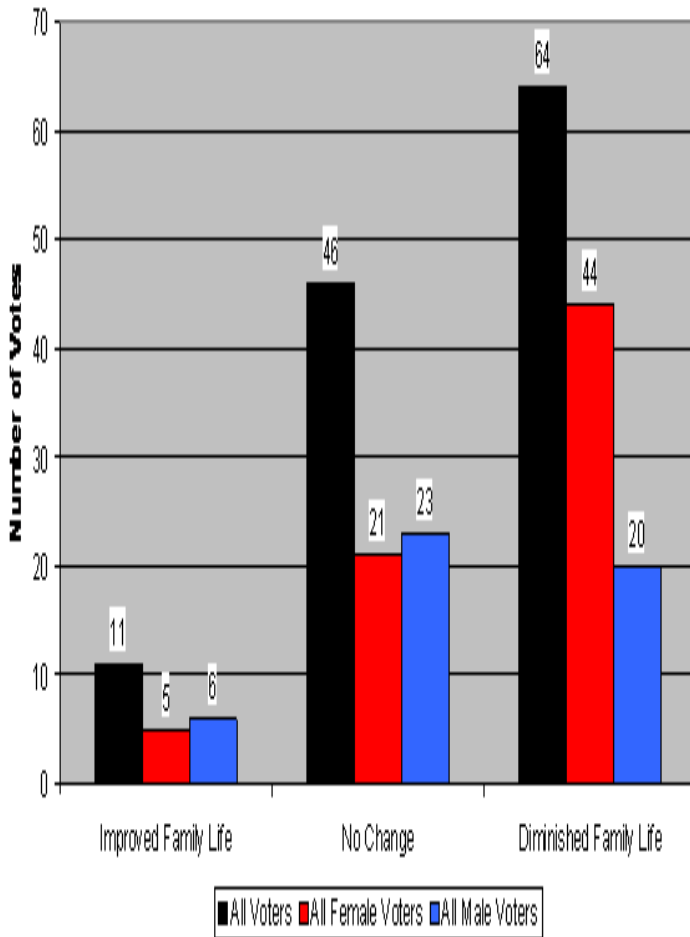
(Range: 58.3 - 69.7)

58%

Thus, the difference between votes for 'No Change in Family Life' and votes for 'Diminished Family Life' is statistically significant at the 95% Confidence Level, because the error ranges do not overlap.

Graph 17dpF: On Family Life: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender - All Voters.

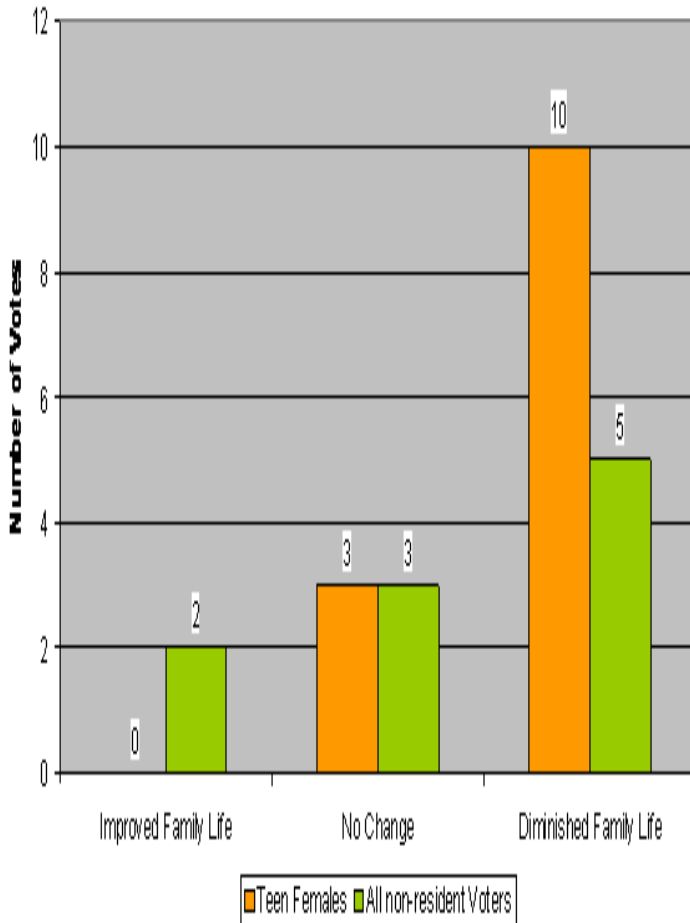
**(P17d: Effect on Family Life of a Town Policy of tops-optional
in all swimming areas.) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category**



Note: Typographical Error in the Graph Captions numbers. The number is the heading is correct.

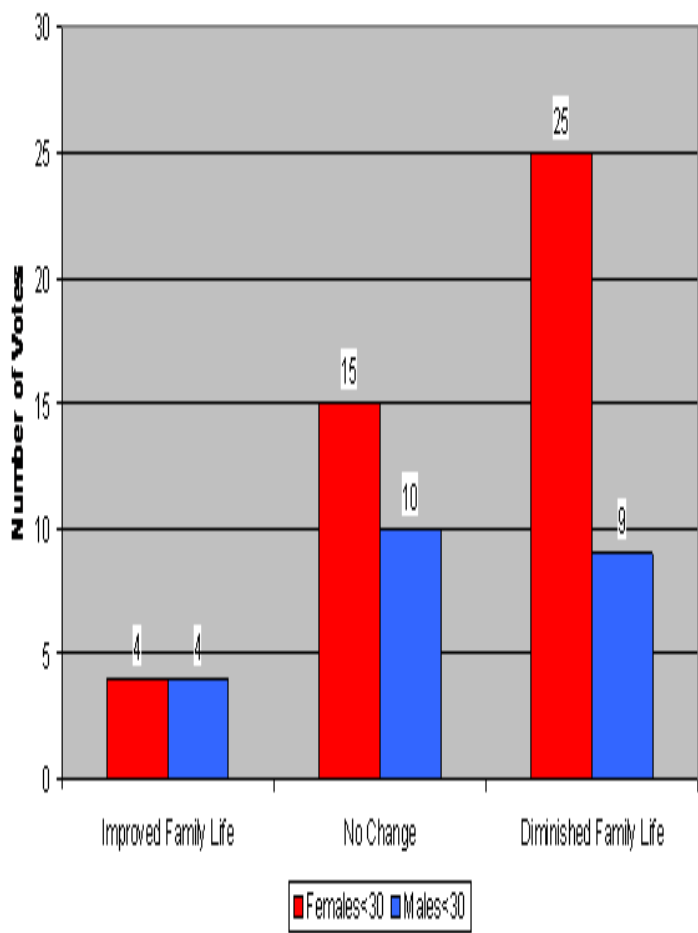
**Graph 17dpG: On Family Life: Graph of
Number of Votes by Vote Category and by
Gender - non-Eligible Voters.**

(P17d: Effect on Family Life of a Town Policy of tops-optional in all swimming areas.) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



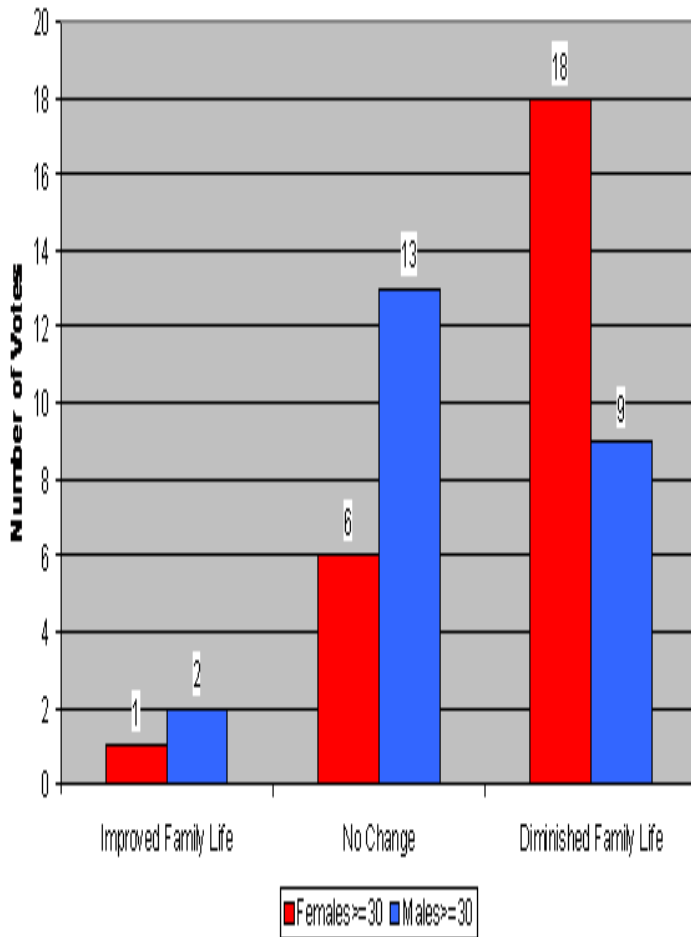
Graph 17dpH: On Family Life: Perceived Effects of a Town Policy allowing Tops-free Beach: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender for All Voters Under 30.

(P17d: Effect on Family Life of a Town Policy of tops-optional in all swimming areas.) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Graph 17dpI: On Family Life: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender for All Voters Over 30.

(P27d: Effect on Family Life of a Town Policy of tops-optional
in all swimming areas.) Number of Votes vs. Vote Category



Note: Typographical Error in the Graph Caption "P27d". 17dpI is correct.

Discussion of Results: On Family Life.

Males in all age categories voted 'no change' in a slight majority, but females, in all age categories voted 'diminished family life' by a large margin. It appears like females are extremely sensitive about other females showing their mammary glands in public. LOL. Why? This would be an interesting question for future researchers.

Perceived Consequences for the Community of a Tops-Optional Policy at the Beach - Pride in Your Community.

Proposition 17e: If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became ‘tops optional’, the consequences would be: more pride in my community, less pride in my community, or no change in my pride in my community.

Summary: {The majority voted: ‘less pride in my community’ and it was statistically significant.

If we exclude the ‘no rule’ category: of the 76 Eligible Voters who voted ‘More pride’ or ‘Less pride’, 76% voted ‘Less pride in my community’.

Table 17epA: Pride in Your Community: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

Score:
(‘More Pride’:
‘no change’:
‘Less Pride’)

Ratio of
‘Less’:
‘no’

change

Winner:

Ratio of:
‘Less Pride’ to
‘More Pride’

All Voters

18:44:58

1.4:1

less pride

3.2:1

All Males

14:20:15

1:1.3

no change

1:1

All Females

4:22:43

2:1
less pride
10.8:1
Teen Females
0:3:10
3:1
less pride
10:0
All non-residents
3:2:5
2.5:1
less pride
1.7:1

Table 17epB: Pride in Your Community: Number of Votes by Voter Category.

More pride in my community
No Change
Less pride in my community
Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All Voters
18
44
58
120
16
All Males

14
20
15
49
4
All Females
4
22
43
69
11
Teen Females
0

3
10
13
0
All non-residents
3
2
5
10
0

Table 17epC: Pride in Your Community: Summary: Percentage of Total Votes by Category.

Vote Category
Number of Votes

Percengate of the 120
Voters who responded

More pride
18
15%
No Change
44
37%
Less pride
58
48%

Table 17epD: Pride in Your Community: Summary of Results Excluding 'No Rule' Votes *i.e.* Comparing 'More Pride' to 'Less Pride.

If we exclude the ‘no rule’ category: of the 76 Voters who voted ‘More pride’ or ‘Less pride’:
Number of Votes
Percentage of
76 Votes

between the two.

More pride
18
(±6.4% = 18 votes ± 1.2 votes)
(Range: 16.8 to 19.2)

24%
Less pride
58
(±8.9% = 58 votes ± 5.2 votes)
(Range: 52.8 to 63.2)

76%

Thus the difference between 'More Pride' and 'Less Pride' is statistically significant at the 95% Confidence Level, because the error ranges do not overlap.

Table 17epE: Pride in Your Community: Summary of Results Excluding 'More Pride' Votes *i.e.* Comparing 'Less Pride' to 'No Change'.

If we exclude the ‘More Pride’ category: of the 102 Voters who voted ‘No Change’ or ‘Less Pride’:
Number of Votes
Percentage of

102 Votes

between the two.

Less Pride

58

$(58 \text{ votes} \pm 8.9\% = 58 \text{ votes} \pm 5.2 \text{ votes})$

(Range: 52.8 to 63.2)

57%

No Change

44

$(44 \pm 8.7\% = 44 \pm 3.8)$

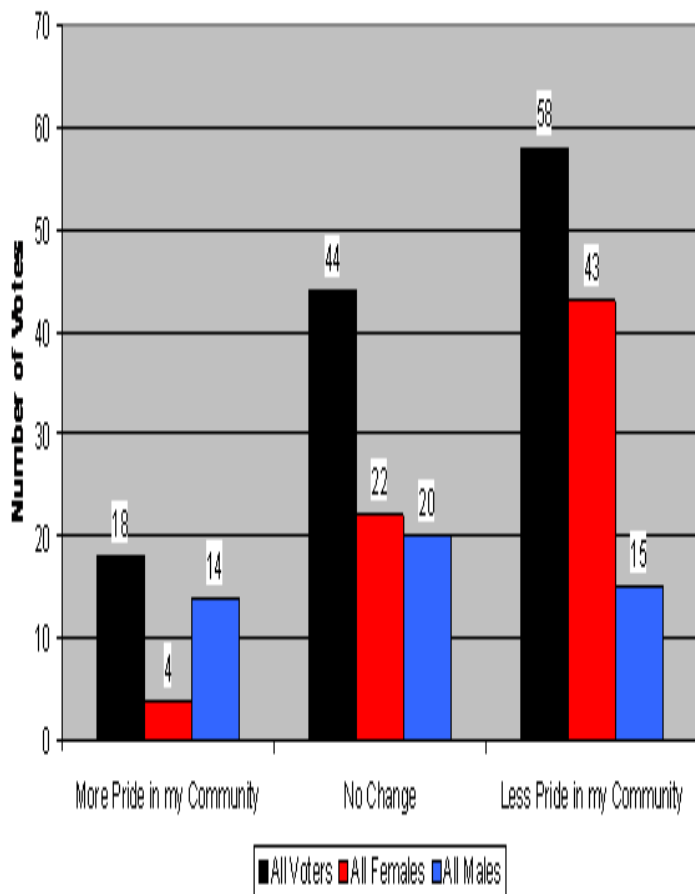
(Range of 40.2 to 47.8)

43%

Thus the difference between 'Less Pride' and 'No Change' is statistically significant at the 95% Confidence Level, because the error ranges do not overlap.

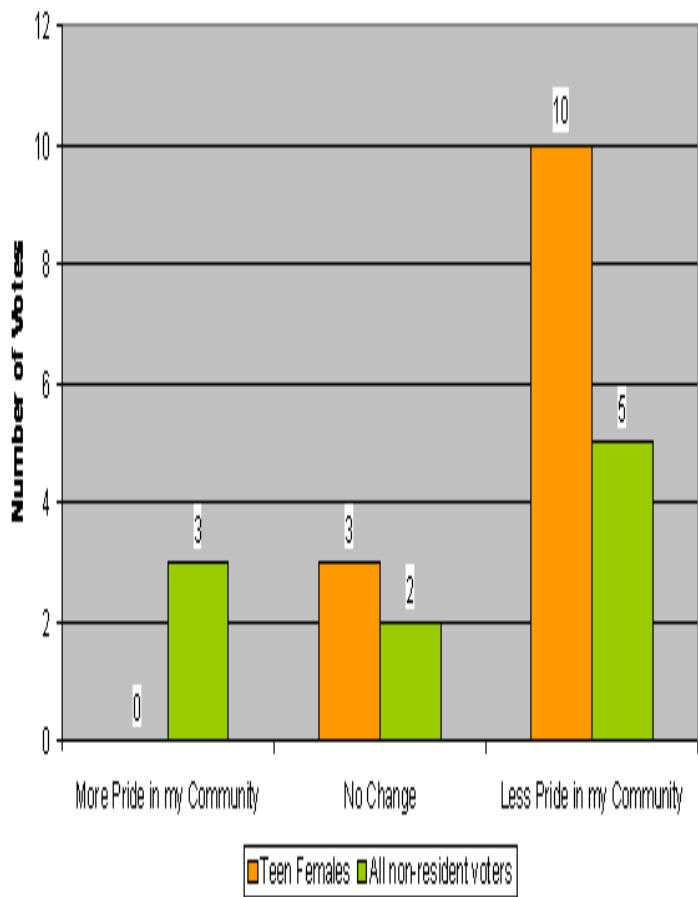
Graph 17epF: Pride in Your Community: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender - All Voters.

**(P17e: Effect on Pride in Ones Community of a Town Policy of
tops-optional in all public swimming areas.) Number of Votes
vs. Vote Category**



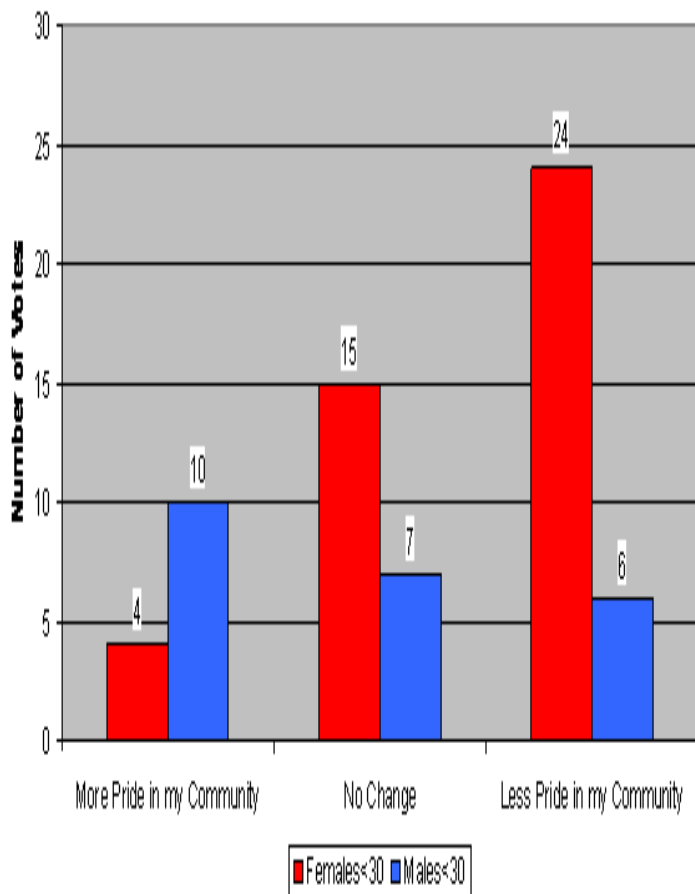
**Graph 17epG: Pride in Your Community: Graph of Number of Votes by
Vote Category and by Gender - non-Eligible Voters.**

(P17e: Effect on Pride in Ones Community of a Town Policy of
tops-optional in all Public swimming areas.) Number of Votes
vs. Vote Category



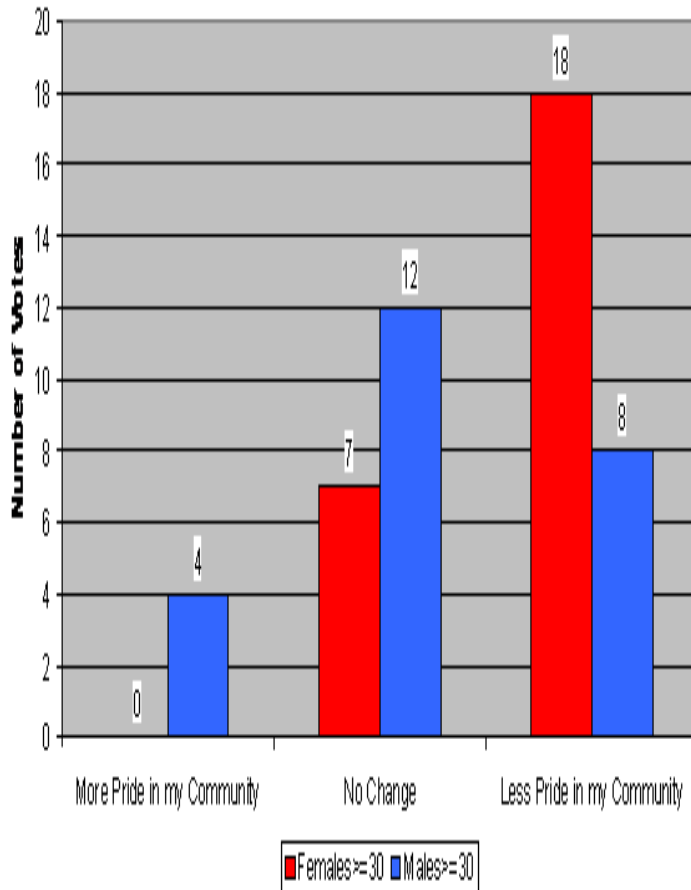
**Graph 17epH: Pride in Your Community: Graph of Number of Votes by
Vote Category and by Gender for All Voters Under 30.**

**(P17e: Effect on Pride in Ones Community of a Town Policy of
tops-optional in all Public swimming areas.) Number of Votes
vs. Vote Category**



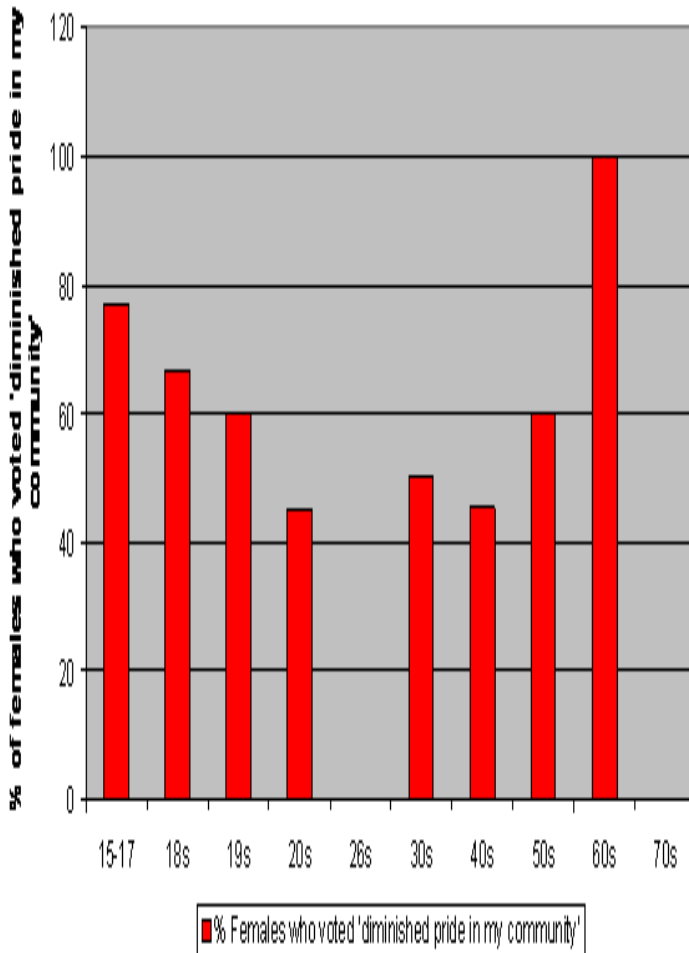
**Graph 17epI: Pride in Your Community: Graph of Number of Votes by
Vote Category and by Gender for All Voters Over 30.**

**(P17e: Effect on Pride in Ones Community of a Town Policy of
tops-optional in all Public swimming areas.) Number of Votes
vs. Vote Category**



**Graph 17epJ: Pride in Your Community: Percent of Females, who voted
'Diminished Pride in My Community' by Age Category.**

(P17e):% Females who voted 'diminished pride in my community' vs age category



Discussion of Results: On Pride in Your Community.

Females in all age categories voted with a large majority 'less pride in my community'. Males over 30 voted 'no change'. Males under 30 voted 'more pride in my community'. [Ah! the enthusiasm of youth.].

There was an age effect for females. The percent of females who voted 'diminished pride in my community' was lowest for the late 20's age category and increased steadily, both as the age of the females decreased and as it

increased. This appears to be the same age effect as in other propositions. Could this mean that females near thirty years of age are the most at ease with their mammary glands?

Table 17epK: Voter Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 17. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became ‘tops optional’, the consequences would be: more pride in my community, less pride in my community, or no change in my pride in my community.

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing.Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
F20-25
When change occurs it often takes time for societies to adjust.
2.
F19
e. Depends on the reaction.
3.
F20-25

e. Define 'pride'.
6.
F40s
Unable to determine – there would likely be initial shock reactions, either negative or positive, but as with most things, changes become integrated.
7.
F50s
Wouldn't come at all – you figure answer out.
9.
M20-25
e. I would yell, YAY BREASTS!

Perceived Consequences for the Community of a Tops-Optional Policy at the Beach - Chances of getting laid.

Proposition 17f: If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became ‘tops optional’, the consequences would be: improved chances of getting laid, reduced chances of getting laid, or no change.

Summary:{ ‘Reduced chance of getting laid’ loses. There is no statistical difference between ‘Improved chance’ and ‘No change’. If we exclude the ‘no change’ category, of the 62 people who voted Improved Chances or Reduced Chances; 98% voted ‘Improved Chances of getting laid’. }

Table 17fpA: On the Chances of Getting Laid: Ratio of the Number of Voters who Voted 'For' the Proposition to the Number who Voted 'Against' the Proposition by Voter Type.

<div>Score:</div> <div>(‘Improved chance’:</div> <div>‘no change’:</div> <div>‘Reduced chance’)</div>
<div>Ratio of:</div> <div>‘Improved chance’ to:</div> <div>‘no change’</div>

Winner:
All Voters
61:51:1
1.27:1
improved
All Males
24:21:0
1.1:1
improved
All Females
37:28:1
1.3:1
improved
Teen Females

13:0:0
13:0
improved
All non-residents
6:1:3
2:1
improved

Table 17fpB: On the Chances of Getting Laid: Number of Votes by Voter Category

Improved Chances of Getting Laid
No Change
Reduced Chances of Getting Laid

--

Number of Voters
Number of Abstainers
All Voters
61
51
1
113
23
All Males
24
21
0
45
8
All Females
37
28

1
66
14
Teen Females
13
0
0
13
0
All non-residents
6
1
3

10
0

Table 17fpC: On the Chances of Getting Laid: Summary: Percentage of Total Votes by Category.

Of the 113 Voters who responded:
Number of Votes
Percentage of the 113 Voters who responded

Improved Chances of Getting Laid
61
54%
No Chance in the Chances of Getting Laid
51
45%

Reduced Chances of Getting Laid
1
1%

Table 17fpD: On the Chances of Getting Laid: Summary of Results Excluding 'Reduced Chances of Getting Laid' Votes *i.e.* Comparing 'Improved Chances' to 'No Change in the Chances of Getting Laid'.

<p>If we exclude the ‘Reduced Chances of Getting Laid’ category: <i>i.e.</i> Comparing <i>i.e.</i> Comparing 'Improved Chances' to 'No Change in the Chances of Getting Laid'.</p>
<p>Number of Votes</p>
<p>Percentage of</p> <p>112 Votes</p> <p>between the two.</p>

Improved Chances of Getting Laid
<p>61</p> <p>(±9.2%, 19 times out of 20)</p> <p>(61 votes ± 5.6 votes)</p> <p>Range: 55.4 to 66.6)</p>

98%
No Change in the Chances of Getting Laid Chances of Getting Laid

51

($\pm 9.2\%$, 19 times out of 20)

(51 votes \pm 4.7 votes)

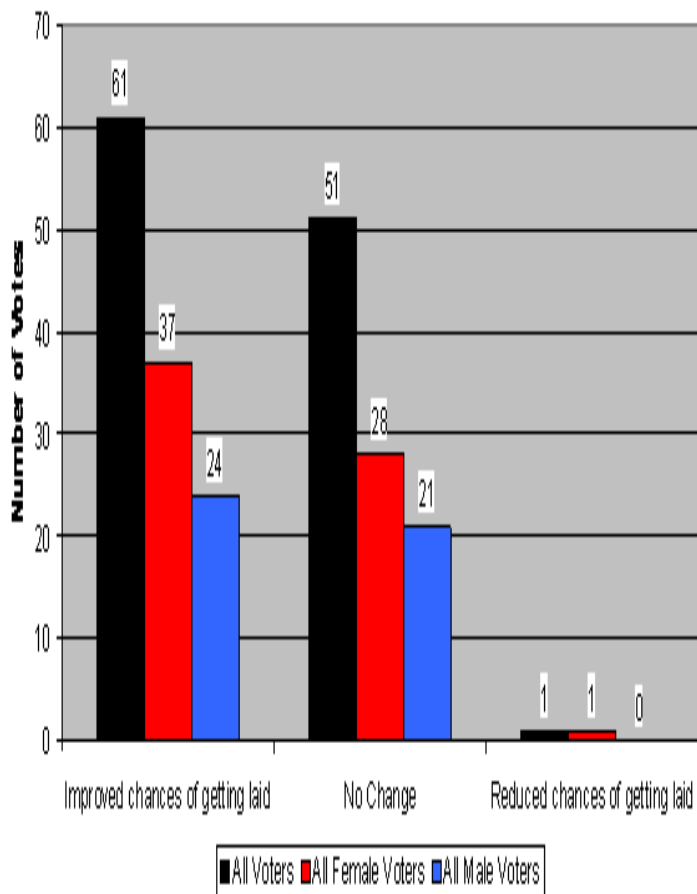
Range: 46.3 to 55.7

2%

Thus, the difference between votes for 'Improved Chances of Getting Laid' and votes for 'No Change in the Chances of Getting Laid' is not statistically significant at the 95% Confidence Level, because the error ranges overlap.

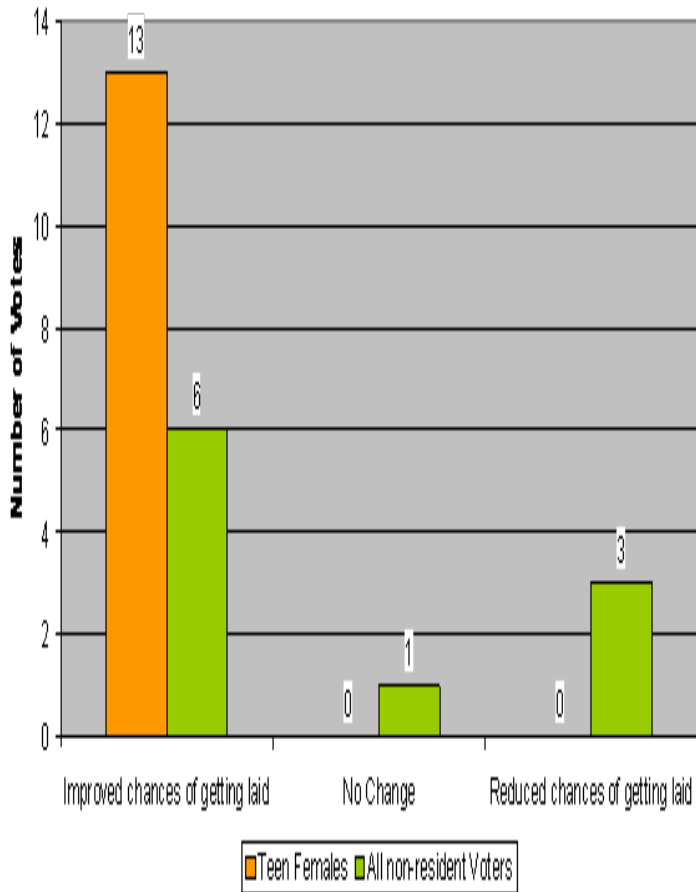
Graph 17fpE: On the Chances of Getting Laid: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender - All Voters.

**(P17f: Effects on the Chances of Getting Laid of a Town Policy
of tops-optional in all Public swimming areas.) Number of
Votes vs. Vote Category**



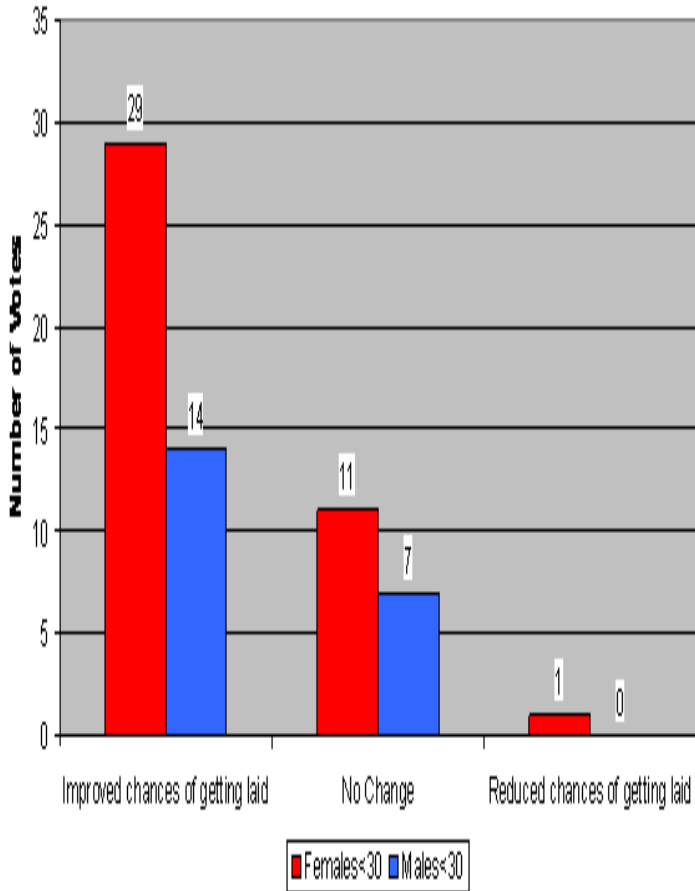
**Graph 17fpF: On the Chances of Getting Laid: Graph of Number of
Votes by Vote Category and by Gender - non-Eligible Voters.**

**(P17f: Effect on the Chances of Getting Laid of a Town Policy
of tops-optional in all Public swimming areas.) Number of
Votes vs. Vote Category**



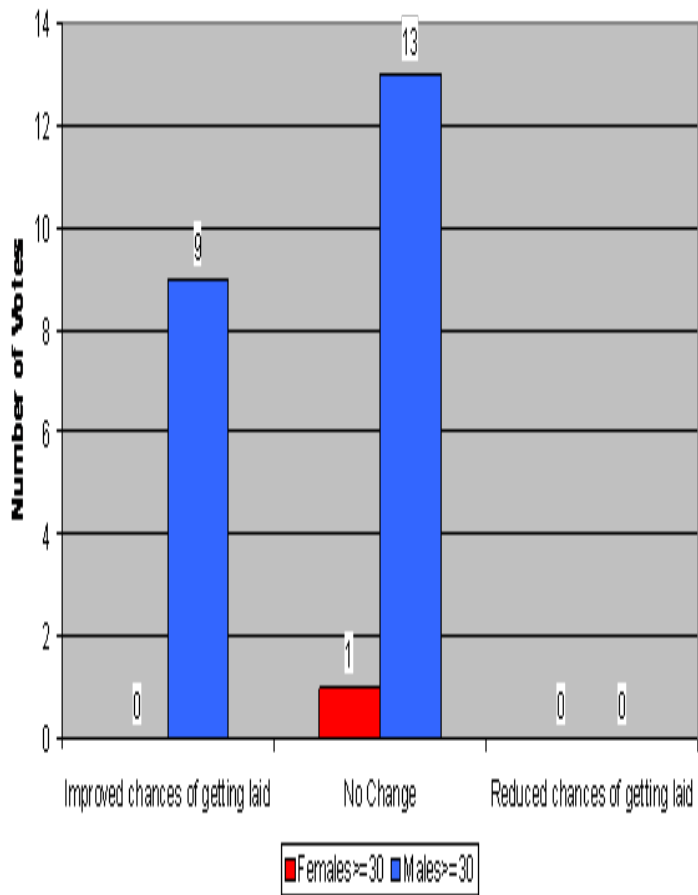
Graph 17fpG: On the Chances of Getting Laid: Graph of Number of Votes by Vote Category and by Gender for All Voters Under 30.

**(P17f: Effect on the Chances of Getting Laid of a Town Policy
of tops-optional in all Public swimming areas.) Number of
Votes vs. Vote Category**



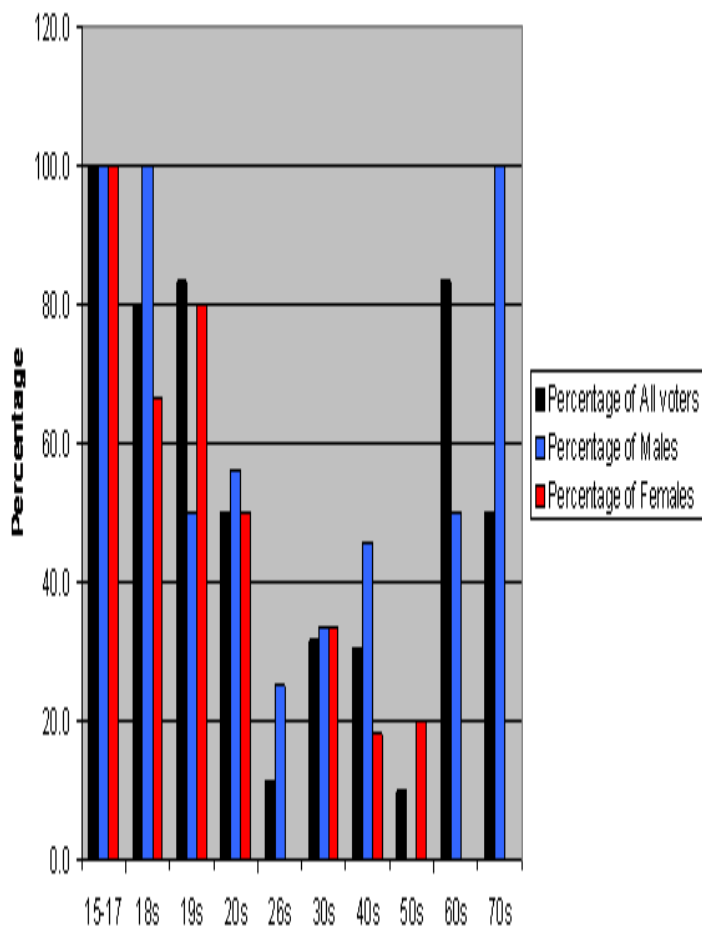
**Graph 17fpH: On the Chances of Getting Laid: Graph of Number of
Votes by Vote Category and by Gender for All Voters Over 30.**

(P17f: Effect on the Chances of Getting Laid of a Town Policy
of tops-optional in all Public swimming areas.) Number of
Votes vs. Vote Category



**Graph 17fpI: On the Chances of Getting Laid: Percentage of Voters who
Voted for 'Increased Chances of getting Laid' by Age Category.**

**(P17f: Getting Laid) Percentage of Voters who voted 'Increased
Chances of Getting Laid' vs. Age Category**



Graph 17fpJ: On the Chances of Getting Laid: Percentage of Voters who Voted for 'No Change in the Chances of getting Laid' by Age Category.

(P17f): Percent of all Voters who voted 'No Change'

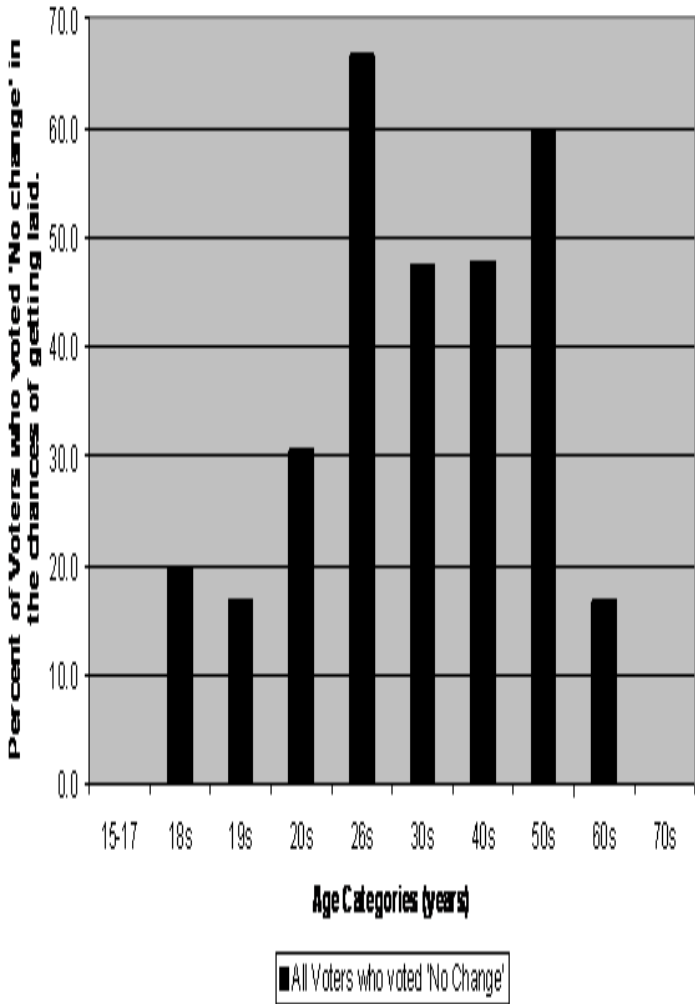


Table 17fpK: Table of Age Distribution of All Female Voters

Age Category
Number who voted in
Proposition: 17f

(Males+Females)

15-17

13

18s

5

19s

6

20s

36

26s

9

30s

19

40s

23

50s

10

60s
6
70s
2
Total
129

In summary, then, the Community does not believe that there would be a reduced chance of getting laid if the town implemented a tops-free policy for all swimming areas.

The Community does believe that there would be either ‘improved chances of getting laid’ or ‘no change in the chances of getting laid’.

Discussion of Results:

Both males and females in the over-thirty age category voted, majority: ‘no change’. Other age categories, voted: ‘improved chances’.

There appears to be an age-effect in this proposition for both males and females. In Graph 17f-E, we can see that, below age 50, generally, the younger the age of the voter, the greater percentage voted ‘Improved chances of getting laid’. After age 50, the rates raised again but the number of voters in the 70 age group are small so that data point may or may not be significant. Also, the age effect may or may not be significant because the number of voters in each age category are small.

Graph 17f-F shows that the peak age of the percent of people who voted ‘No Change’ is about 35 years old.

Table 17fpL: Voters Comments:

Ifs/ands/buts/comments on the following proposition: 17. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became ‘tops optional’, the consequences would be:

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing.Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

Gender-Age
Voter Comments.
1.
F20-25
When change occurs it often takes time for societies to adjust.
2.
F19
f. haha!
5.
F30s
f. This question is totally unnecessary.
6.
F40s

Unable to determine – there would likely be initial shock reactions, either negative or positive, but as with most things, changes become integrated.

7.

F50s

Wouldn't come at all – you figure answer out.

8.

F20-25

17f is pretty funny.

9.

M20-25

f. Half the work is already done!

Calculations of Margin of Error

General information about statistics on this page was obtained from: West Group Research website.⁶

The following formula was used:

Confidence Interval Formula = $\pm(Z \times \text{Square Root } ((p)(1-p)/n))$ Explanation of the above formula:

1. Z [i.e. z-score] is the 'level of confidence'. This study uses a 95% confidence. The value of Z, for a confidence level of 95% is 1.96.
2. 'p' is the estimate of the percent of respondents answering a particular question. It is standard industry practice to use 50% (i.e. 0.50) as this is the most conservative. Therefore, $p=0.50$, $1-p=0.50$ and the whole numerator $(p)(1-p)=0.25$.
3. The level of precision used is (19 times out of 20), the standard, industry accepted level. This is roughly, 95% ($19/20=95\%$). More precisely, this number represents two standard deviation units, and translates to multiplying by 1.96.
4. n =sample size
5. Margin of error is both added and subtracted from the number to produce a range. If the ranges of both numbers, which are compared, overlap, by the rules of statistics, we must conclude that the two numbers are not different - statistically speaking, of course. They must be viewed as if the difference were produced by a random event – an 'artifact' produced by using a sample size that is too small. We could not, therefore, expect that a vote taken by the Community as a whole would, necessarily rule for one side with a majority.

An Example:

Proposition 17f: If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became 'optional', the consequences would be: improved chances of getting laid, reduced chances of getting laid, or no change.

The results:

Improved chances of getting laid: 61 votes No change: 51 votes

Reduced chances of getting laid: 3 votes

Although 113 voters responded to this proposition overall, there are three categories and we want to compare two numbers so there will be three different combinations and each pair will have a different 'margin of error', because the number 'n' in the formula is the sum of the pair of numbers compared.

Improved Chances vs. Reduced Chances:

So, comparing the following two categories: 'Improved chances of getting laid' and 'Reduced chances of getting laid': Improved chances of getting laid: 61 votes Reduced chances of getting laid: 3 votes

$n=64$

Using our formula:

Margin of error = \pm the square root of $(0.25/64) \times 1.96$ = Square Root (0.122) = 8.7%

Improved chances of getting laid: 61 votes $\pm 12.2\%$ = 61 votes ± 7.5 votes = a range of 53.5 to 68.5

Reduced chances of getting laid: 3 votes $\pm 12.2\%$ = 3 votes ± 0.4 votes = a range of 2.6 votes to 3.4 votes

Since the two ranges do not overlap, we can conclude, statistically speaking, that the two numbers are different and if a vote were held for the Community as a whole, we would expect that a majority would vote for 'improved chances of getting laid', 19 times out of 20 (i.e. if twenty votes were held in a row, which would be a lot of work and therefore, is an excellent reason why we need statistics).

Improved Chances vs. No Change:

Comparing the following two categories: 'Improved chances of getting laid' and 'No Change': Improved chances of getting laid: 61 votes No Change: 51 votes

$n=112$

Using our formula:

Margin of error = \pm the square root of $(0.25/112) \times 1.96$ = 0.122 = 9.3%

Improved chances of getting laid: 61 votes $\pm 9.3\%$ = 61 votes ± 5.7 votes = a

range of 55.3 to 66.7

No Change: $51 \text{ votes} \pm 9.3\% = 51 \text{ votes} \pm 4.7 \text{ votes} =$ a range of 46.3 to 55.7

Because the two ranges overlap, the difference between this pair of numbers is not statistically significant. These two numbers could be different only because of the small sample size and a vote of the Community as a whole will not necessarily rule as a majority for either side, 19 times out of 20.

Reduced Chances vs. No Change:

No change: 51 votes

Reduced chances of getting laid: 3 votes

$n=54$, therefore using the formula:

Margin of error = \pm the square root of $(0.25/54) \times 1.96 = 0.122 = 13.3\%$

No change: $51 \text{ votes} \pm 13.3\% = 51 \text{ votes} \pm 6.7 \text{ votes} =$ a range of 44.3 to 57.7

Reduced chances of getting laid: $3 \text{ votes} \pm 13.3\% = 3 \text{ votes} \pm 0.4 \text{ votes} =$ a range of 2.6 to 3.4

Therefore, the difference between the two numbers is statistically significant.

Summary:

A majority of Voters, in this survey voted that there would be an improved chances of getting laid if all public swimming areas were tops-optional. The statistical analysis, though, shows that we cannot say, at a 95% confidence level, that such a majority would hold up if the vote were taken by the Community as a whole. We can conclude that it is extremely likely that the Community, as a whole, do not believe that there would be a reduced chance of getting laid if all public swimming areas were tops-optional. We can also conclude that it is likely that the Community, as a whole, believes that there would be either an increased chance of getting laid or no change if all public swimming areas were tops-optional.

General Comments by Voters on the Vote in its Entirety

[Comments are typed as the various authors wrote them with no correction of spelling or editing. Editors notes are placed within square brackets.]

[legend: M=male, F=female, number is age, X=not specified.]

1.
F16
If it becomes a topless beach. I'll come topless.
2.
F16
[almost illegible, but I think it says:] it can be topless (have a place to tan my boobs!)
3.
F16
Good vote.
4.
F15
I will come topless if it becomes a nude beach.

5.
MX
Keep it clean.
6.
M20-25
Long
7.
F20-25
Very good! Comical yet necessary!
8.
M20-25
Awesome
9.
F20-25
Excellent!
10.
F19

Funny! Thank you.
11.
M18
Good Vote
12.
F20-25
People should be able to do what ever makes them comfortable.
13.
M20-25
This is necessary to provide a general guideline of what is proposed acceptable by all as to set a standard for beach life.
14.
F20-25
...interesting...
15.
M20-25
Interesting and humourous
16.

M26-29
If you chose, it is your choice.
17.
M30s
Have a section of beach that is topless/nude only. No suits allowed and no nudity on the rest.
18.
M20-25
Its great.
19.
M30s
Consider that most European beaches allow toplessness, and it is not tantamount to some sort of orgy. One glance at an 80-year-old topless grandmother on a beach in Italy will cure any horny young man that it's a 'sexual' issue!7
20.
F30s
Keep tops on in Public.
21.

M40s
Provide guidelines to allow choices. Do not provide restrictions & consequences.
22.
F40s
From someone who observes human conduct regularly on a public beach, great questions! Well proposed!
23.
M40s
Very Different Questions to think about. Took a while to decide.
24.
F40s
Why don't you clean up the beach instead! Charge people for leaving garbage! Who cares what they wear. I grew up at this beach and I have seen it all!
25.
M40s
Good luck with keeping SL beach a decent place for families.
26.

F40s

If there is a desire for topless sunbathing/swimming, one proposal may be to designate a specific area for such activities, if there is a concern that said activities will have a negative impact on the community as a whole.

27.

F40s

Will it make a difference? I doubt it. Leave something to the imagination!!

28.

F19

Kind of weird...

29.

M70+

This is a good idea.

30.

F18

I can't think of any rule. I like the beach the way it is. Friendly family place.

31.

M60s
Good.
32.
F60
It is people choice to wear what they want. We can't tell them.
33.
F20
The public should have the option of being 'top free' or not. People should be more comfortable with their bodies, and others.
34.
M40
Interesting.
35.
M30
Have a section of beach that is topless/nude only. No suits allowed and no nudity on the rest.
36.
F40

Good luck.

37.

M26

If you chose, it is your choice.

Appendix A: List of Propositions

Proposition: Be it resolved that:

1. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a woman to expose her breast while in the process of beast-feeding a baby at a public beach.
2. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a man, who appears to have relatively large mammary glands (breasts) like a woman to be topless at a public beach.
3. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a nine-year-old boy to be momentarily naked while in the process of changing his cloths at a public beach.
4. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a woman who has had a double mastectomy (i.e. the surgical removal of both breasts without reconstructive surgery and therefore has no breast material and no nipples) to be topless at a public beach.
5. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a man to have exposed pubic hair at a public beach.
6. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a woman to have exposed pubic hair at a public beach.
7. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a person 'of a certain age' to wear a thong at a public beach. (thong = a small piece of cloth that covers the genitals, held in place with strings. One string passes between the buttocks – in the butt-crack – leaving the buttocks exposed.)
8. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a male to wear a thong at a public beach.
9. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for swimwear to leave exposed, the anal sphincter (commonly called 'the poop hole').
10. It **is** a violation of Community Standards if a male's swimwear **does not** conceal the shape and size of his genitals (i.e. genitals = commonly called 'private parts').
11. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for an adult to allow their baby to be nude at a public beach.

12. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a female child to be topless at a public beach.

Define 'child' in the above question:_____.

13. It **is** a violation of Community Standards if a female's top **does not** conceal a nipple-erection.

14. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a child to be nude at a public beach.

Define 'child' in the above question:_____.

15. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a woman to be topless at a public beach.

16. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for an adult to be nude at a public beach.

17a. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became 'tops optional', the consequences would be: more tourism, less tourism, no change.

17b. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became 'tops optional', the consequences would be: more business activity, less business activity, no change.

17c. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became 'tops optional', the consequences would be: lower property values, higher property value, no change.

17d. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became 'tops optional', the consequences would be: improved family life, diminished family life, no change.

17e. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became 'tops optional', the consequences would be: more pride in my community, less pride in my community, no change.

17f. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became 'tops optional', the consequences would be: improved chances of getting laid, reduced chances of getting laid, no change.

Appendix B: Sample Ballot

Theme question: What are the Community Standards regarding appropriate attire (or lack thereof) at a public beach?

Motivation: Judge-made laws ought to be avoided. The people must decide.

I am: male ☐

female ☐

Age: 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20-25 26-29 30s 40s 50s 60s 70+

I am a resident of Alberta: yes ☐

no ☐, specify location: _____

I undertake to only write my own responses on this vote and not write anything just because someone told me to. I agree ☐

I disagree ☐

Assumptions: Community Standards are the set of rules governing attire and/or associated behaviour as you vote them to be and that will apply to your province of residence. These rules will override any current Community Standards. The majority rules. These Community Standards will apply to any public swimming place such as a beach, pool or park: containing a wading pool or any permanent waterway whether natural or man-made. The word ‘beach’ in these question will imply any of the other categories listed above.

What your vote means:

If you vote ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’, you are voting for the rule as stated.

If you vote ‘disagree’ or ‘strongly disagree’, you are voting for **the negative** of the stated rule. For example, if the rule states ‘...is a violation...’ and you

vote ‘disagree’ you are voting for the rule as if it stated ‘...**is not** a violation...’.

If you vote ‘no rule’, you are voting for no change (i.e. that there ought to be no written rule and the current situation, with no written rules and Judges making up the rules as needed, will continue as in the past).

Propositions: Be it resolved that:

1. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a woman to expose her breast while in the process of beast-feeding a baby at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

2. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a man, who appears to have relatively large mammary glands (breasts) like a woman to be topless at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

3. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a nine-year-old boy to be momentarily naked while in the process of changing his cloths at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

4. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a woman who has had a

double mastectomy (i.e. the surgical removal of both breasts without reconstructive surgery and therefore has no breast material and no nipples) to be topless at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

5. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a man to have exposed pubic hair at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

6. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a woman to have exposed pubic hair at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

7. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a person 'of a certain age' to wear a thong at a public beach. (thong = a small piece of cloth that covers the genitals, held in place with strings. One string passes between the buttocks – in the butt-crack – leaving the buttocks exposed.)

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

Define 'of a certain age' in the above rule (What age?
0-80+): _____

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

8. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a male to wear a thong at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

9. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for swimwear to leave exposed, the anal sphincter (commonly called ‘the poop hole’).

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

10. It **is** a violation of Community Standards if a male’s swimwear **does not** conceal the shape and size of his genitals (i.e. genitals = commonly called ‘private parts’).

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

11. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for an adult to allow their baby to be nude at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

Define ‘baby’ in the above question:_____

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

12. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a female child to be topless at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

Define 'child' in the above
question:_____

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

13. It **is** a violation of Community Standards if a female's top **does not** conceal a nipple-erection.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

14. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a child to be nude at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

Define 'child' in the above
question:_____

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

15. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a woman to be topless at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

Define ‘woman’ in the above question (in terms of age or stage of development): _____

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

16. It is **not** a violation of Community Standards for an adult to be nude at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

17. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became ‘tops optional’, the consequences would be:

- b.**
~~more business/advertising~~ ☐
~~high property values~~ ☐
no change ☐

- d.**
~~improved chances of getting laid~~ ☐
~~less risk of injury from getting laid~~ ☐
no change ☐

18. Propose your own rule: Be it resolved that it is a violation of Community Standards

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

Your general comments on this Vote:

This Vote conceived and conducted by:

Robert Norvin Crawford Sylvan Lake, AB

nulldivorce(at)hotmail(dot)com

- the end -

Appendix C: Sworn Affidavit of Researcher

The following is a photograph of a sworn affidavit:

**IN THE PROVINCIAL COURT OF ALBERTA
BETWEEN:**

**ROBERT NORVIN CRAWFORD
PETITIONER
AND:**

**Regina
RESPONDENT**

AFFIDAVIT OF ROBERT NORVIN CRAWFORD

I, ROBERT NORVIN CRAWFORD, contractor,
of Sylvan Lake, Alberta, Canada, in the City of Sylvan Lake, 9-4402-48 Ave. Sylvan
Lake, Alberta, Canada, T4S 1N7 in the Province of Alberta, MAKE OATH AND SAY:

1. I am the petitioner in this matter and have personal knowledge of the facts and matters referred to by me except where indicated to be on information and belief and where so stated I verily believe them to be true.
2. I planned, created and carried out a Vote in the town of Sylvan Lake, Alberta, Canada, from June to December, 2008, which I title: 'Community Standards Vote 2008'. The topic and purpose of this vote was to discover the current (i.e.2008) Community Standards regarding attire – or lack thereof – on a Public beach or other Public recreational area in Alberta.
3. One hundred thirty six, (136) persons fill out the voting ballots. Of this total, 107 witnessed that they were over the age of 18 and residents of Alberta. I did not ask for proof of identity or proof of age or proof of residence.
4. The vote was designed to be unbiased. Voters could vote 'for' or 'against' the propositions as well as voting for the status quo (i.e. that there continue to be no written rule on the topic).

6. I witness and say that in my above mentioned report, I have faithfully, and to the best of my ability, summarized the true vote of the people and have not falsified the vote count in any way.

in the Province of Alberta

ROBERT CRAWFORD
Petitioner (printed name))

Appendix D: Calculation of the Relative Size of Hypothetical, more Liberal, Designated Areas.

Method Number One:

The size of the area of the beach designated for the practice of more liberal Social Values ought to be based on the potential client base. In an attempt to arrive at such a figure, I offer the following table:

Table U: Calculation of the Percentage of Voters who Voted 'for' Propositions what were Defeated.

All Eligible Voters:

Proposition Name: (representing more 'Liberal Values')

Votes 'in favour' of the state described in the proposition
--

Total Voters who responded to the proposition

Percent of Total 'in favour'

P15: Topless Women

31
94
33%
P10: Speedos
33
96
34%
P8: Male in Thong
28
103
27%
P5: Pubic Hair-male
21
103
20%
P6: Pubic Hair-female
28

103
27%
P9: Poop hole
14
101
14%
average=26%

In the above table, (Table U) we can see that there were 31 votes in favour of Topless Women on the beach, which represents 33% of the 94 voters who responded to this proposition. Similarly, 34% of voters are in favour of Speedos, and 27% are in favour of Males in Thongs.

Method Number Two:

Table V: Calculation of the Percentage of Voters who Voted 'for' Combinations of Propositions what were Defeated.

All Eligible Voters:

<div> <div> Proposition Combinations: </div> <div> Common to Both </div> <div> (logical AND) </div> </div>
--

Number of Voters who voted for both propositions
As percentage of (the smaller of ‘Votes in favour’ of each individual Proposition from Table U above)
<p>P8 AND P15</p> <p>(male thong and topless woman)</p>

15
54%
<p>P8 AND P10</p> <p>(male thong and speedos)</p>

12
43%
<p>P5 AND P6</p> <p>(pubic hair - male and pubic hair - female)</p>

12
57%
<p>P5 AND P8</p> <p>(pubic hair - male and male thong)</p>

--

12
57%
P6 AND P15 (pubic hair - female and topless woman)

11
39%
average= 50%

Table V: Table of Number of Voters who ‘in favour’ of various combinations of described activities (taken from Table U)

In Table V, above, we can see that there were 15 voters who were in favour of both Proposition number 8 and Proposition number 15 (i.e. fifteen voters were in favour of both ‘Males in Thongs’ and ‘Topless Women’ at the beach). These 15 voters represent 54% of the 28 votes in favour of P8 (males in thongs). The votes in favour of P8 are chosen because it is smaller than the votes in favour of P15 (31 votes: in Table U).

In Table V, the column of ‘Number of Voters who voted for both propositions’, we can see the numbers are fairly close and in the next column, to the right, their percentages are roughly, around 50% or half. We can conclude that the number of Voters who vote in favour of any pair of propositions which could be considered as representing ‘more Liberal Values’, is roughly half of those who are in favour of any single proposition.

For a more liberal designated area:

Of the five ‘Liberal’ propositions listed in Table U, 26% of all eligible voters are, on average, in favour of the state described in the proposition. If roughly half of these will be in favour of any two states, we can conclude that about 13% (i.e. half of 26%) of all eligible voters will be in favour of any two of the

states described in the more 'Liberal' values.

For a nude designated area:

As a rough estimate of the potential client base for a Nude Adult Designated Area, if we look at Table U, we see that 20% of voters were in favour of Male Pubic Hair, therefore, it would be reasonable to assume that the support of a nude designated area would be lower than 20%. From Proposition number 16, we can see that 24% of voters were in favour of an adult being nude on a public beach and from Proposition number nine, we can see that 14% of eligible voters were in favour of a swimsuit that exposes the poop hole. Using the same method and line of reasoning that we did to determine the potential client base for the more liberal area, above, it would be reasonable to assume that the voter support for a combination of the two propositions (P16 Nude Adult AND P9: Poop Hole) would be about half of the average of the individual propositions. The average of 24% and 14% is 19% and half of that is 9.5%. So we can make a rough estimate of the potential client base for a nude adult designated area of about 9.5% of the total number of beach users.

Method Number Two:

In the General Comments Section, two females, aged, 15, and 16 commented that they would come topless to the beach if there were a 'tops-optional' section. These are two voters from the Teen Female group in the Non-eligible Voters Section. There are 13 people in the Teen Female group, so these two females represent 15% of the total group.

Conclusion:

If there are two rules for the more 'Liberal' section of the beach, approximately 13% of all eligible voters on the beach would consider using it. Fifteen percent is the amount of initial expressions of interest as judged from voter comments.

We should view 15% of the general beach population as an estimated potential client base for a more liberal designated area and 9.5% for an adult nude designated area. These should be considered as an initial estimate.

Anecdotal Observations, Discussion and Suggestions for Further Research:

The US Supreme Court, ruling in *Miller v. California*,⁸ defines obscenity as a violation of the community standards in the location where it is viewed. From my discussions with people on the beach, it is not at all clear that the public agrees with the Court. From my discussions, I get the impression that the public do not want Community Standards to be enforced by the law, rather, they appear to want there to be room for social change, personal choice and the practice of 'tolerance'. This question desperately needs to be studied.

Upset Opposition to the Vote:

Three middle-aged women were very upset with my questions on the vote. Two even called me a pervert and child stalker. I chose the best course and agreed with their accusations, after all name-calling is merely social status posturing. I replied, "Well, I very well might be a pervert; after all, I'm a man and aren't all men slightly perverted? And I'm an artist too. I draw portraits and I draw naked people too. Aren't all artist slightly perverted? If your artwork is not slightly perverted, no one wants to look at it." This approach appears to work quite well. It's important to smile and keep your eyebrows very high in sort of an 'innocent' pose. Another thing to remember is that in dealing with women, endeavour not to make a statement but, rather, form all your communication in the form of a question - like a woman. They appear to find questions less threatening.

To my surprise, I actually succeeded in convincing one of the upset women to participate in the vote. "If you vote, then you can help stem the perversion."

A couple of the more rabid ones complained to the Parks Police and tried to have them forbid me from conducting a survey. I told the Officers that it was my policy to only approach a person once, and if they decline, I don't approach again. Also I wasn't selling anything. Also they couldn't regulate what two consenting adults wish to talk quietly about. They sent their report to their Department and nothing more came of it. I have a lot of interactions with Police in my research activities, but I am determined that the Prude-Perverts shall not prevail. And yes, I am admitting to my personal political bend, but I do not let that influence the truth of the numbers. I am ready for the numbers to prove me wrong.

Three upset persons out of the approximately 450 persons I approached on the beach is less than one percent. I realized that I was working in an area of

taboo under the English Social Value System, and I did hold back when I was creating my voting ballot. I left out some questions suspecting that if I put them on the ballot, I would be run off the beach. I counsel other researchers to 'go for it' and push things to the maximum. Anglo-Saxons need to have their presumptions challenged.

Man-boobs vs. Woman-boobs:

From my life experience and my discussion with people on the beach, some people believe the men do not have mammary glands. I have heard reported, for example, that men do not check their mammary glands for lumps and end up dying of Breast Cancer, and those men reported that they didn't know that they had breasts. One wonders, if people knew that men have the same mammary gland tissue that women possess, they would change their view about a woman's breast being sexual.

The results for proposition number two, (P2:man-boobs), may be revisited in light of the above discussion. Is the difference between the rules for bare woman-boobs and bare man-boobs a result of misinformation about the human body? Do people vote this way because they believe that a man's body is different from a woman's body when it comes to boobs? Would they chance their vote if they came to know that men (physiologically) have boobs - just underdeveloped - like a woman?

I overheard two couples: it was: a man and his: wife?/girlfriend?/partner? – I didn't ask about the nature of their relationship. It was obvious, though, that they were together. These couples were doing the vote together – meaning: they each voted on their proposition, waited until the other had finished that particular proposition, then they compared results and discussed it before moving on to the next proposition. Each couple had the same response to proposition number four (a topless boobless woman). In each case the female was very shocked at the male's response. In each case the female had voted to allow a boobless woman to be topless on a beach and in each case the man had voted strongly against it. In each case the female demanded the male justify his vote and tried to justify her own vote. In both cases, the male responded that she (i.e. boobless woman referred to in the proposition) had to wear a top on the beach, "because she was a woman".

In the final result, 39% of eligible males voted that a boobless woman must wear a top while 61% voted they don't have to.

I intended the four propositions (P4: boobless women, P2: man-boobs, P12: topless female child, P15: topless woman) together to tease out the reason why breasts must be covered. The results show that only developed female breasts (post-pubescent) must be covered, but voters were split on the

question of the boobless woman. The justification of the two men I overheard shows that some men consider it to be a question of womanhood and not breasts. These responses tickles another question: Do many men consider the bikini top to be a Christian Hijab?

In the Islamic Social Value System, the Hijab serves the purpose to honour men by preserving the sight of the woman for 'her man only'. In the same manner, in Canada, before about 1920, the predominant value was that women practised the same value but with their hair. Canadian (and British) women put their hair up in a bun during the day and only 'let their hair down' in the evening and at home for the enjoyment and for the honour of 'her man only'. I remember my grandmother religiously practising this value. She was born in the late 1880s, died in the early 1960s and I only saw her with her hair down once in my life. Hers, appears to be the last generation that practised this particular social value, but perhaps, other forms of this social value continue to exist.

As a man, I propose the hypothesis that men's thinking and views about female mammary glands has more to do with male honour and status that anyone would, at first, suppose. Mix in a heaping spoonful of ignorance about the human body, and you have a confusing mix of ideas and attitudes.

Age Effect:

In proposition 15 (topless woman) and proposition 17f (chances in getting laid) and proposition 17e (pride in ones community), there appears to be an age effect. From the data, the age effect appears to show that females around the age of thirty appear to have: 1. the least opposition to topless women, 2. the smallest percent who believe that the presence of topless women would increase one chances of getting laid, and 3. the smallest percentage who believe that ones community pride would be diminished if the town had a tops-optional policy. Currently, I am at a loss to explain these data. In proposition 17f (chances of getting laid), the age effect appears to apply to males also. Of course, we must consider that this 'age effect' may not be real. It may only be a consequence of separating the voters by age which produces low numbers in each category.

This would be an interesting line of discovery for a future researcher.

Other miscellaneous questions:

Related to the results Proposition 17f:

1. Why do females and young men believe that the presence of topless women will increase their chances of getting laid.

2. Why does the percentage of voters who voted 'improved chances of getting laid' decrease with age: from being very high at age 15 to much lower at age 50? [note; the number of voters in the age 60s and 70s category are small, so the increase in those categories may not be significant.]

Relating to proposition 15: topless woman:

Regarding Graph 15pG: Why does the Graph of percentage of female voters who voted against topless women at the beach versus Age of Voters form a 'U' shape, with a minimum at about 26 years of age with the youngest and the oldest female voters the most against it? This data suggests that the issue is all about female-female competition because only 20-somethings have the most desirable mammary glands. This could be a topic for future research.

Female Opposition to tops-optional:

1. Why do women vote that there would be less pride in their community if their town had a tops-optional policy in all public swimming places? Do women in Ontario, where such a policy is province-wide and in all public places, feel the same? I would dearly like to know the reasons behind this near-universal opinion among women. What is it about the presence of other topless women that would make them feel less pride in their community? Could it have anything to do with competition among women?

[2024 edit: Regarding the question that the taboo against women exposing their nipples being, primarily competition among women, this researcher is currently working on a very taboo and extremely controversial topic: the hypothesis that nipples (and other body parts) record your sexual history. I make the taboo and outrageous speculation that the reason why exposing nipples is taboo for women is that it is a slut/prostitute rule. Women are trying to keep it a secret (especially from men) so they don't want any women showing their nipples. If men can easily identify who is a virgin and who is not, then they would treat women differently: the virgins for marrying and the non-virgins/sluts/prostitutes for *pumping-and-dumping*.]⁹

I would like to throw out another hypothesis on this question, risking that many women will be offended (but feelings don't count in science, so I'll push forward).

It is my observation that the further West one goes in North America, the more ignorant women are about men. Ask a western-born women to list three ways a female can attract the attention of a man – let alone inspire his love and adoration – and she cannot answer. She knows one: "I know, I'll wear something skimpy." – and that is it, the total extent of her knowledge. In my opinion, this situation is a consequence of the English Social Value System.

God has given women a whole tool-chest full of tools to be used to inspire the love and adoration of men and Western North-American women can, generally, only name one – and the least effective tool at that. French-Canadian Females commonly use two and Eastern European Women actually use three or more tools. I can only conclude that it is a woeful failure of proper education and because of the North American tendency to segregate people according to age, such as in our school systems. A sixteen-year-old woman is not going to learn anything about men from another sixteen-year-old woman. This ignorance on the part of North American Women culminates in Holly Wood California, and manifests itself by extremely high rates of plastic surgery. They are merely taking to extreme, the one tool they know - looks.

So my hypothesis is this: women oppose a tops-optional policy because they are afraid that bare breasts will greatly diminish their ability to compete with other women for the attention, love and adoration of men. Its all about competition.

I propose several ways to test this hypothesis. The extent and quality of women's knowledge about men should be directly proportional to their support for tops-optional policies. I propose that 'extent and quality' of a woman's knowledge about men could be tested by grading the quality and absolute quantity of women's answers to the following question: 'If you found yourself at a nudist colony, and you notice a man there who you would like to attract to you, describe how you would go about it.' A researcher might only need to count the number of unique answers which do not involve clothing. I would predict that Californians would score lowest, English females next, New York females, higher, French Heritage North Americans, higher still, French women, higher, and Hungarian Women, as an example of Eastern European women, for example, still higher. I would also predict that the amount of makeup and 'slutty cloths' a women normally wears would be inversely proportional to their knowledge about men. Further, I would predict that the more closely that a women adheres to the English Social Value System, the more ignorant she would be about men and her tools – her 'powers over men', so to speak. Generally speaking, I believe the following would hold true: the more a woman relies on physical beauty to attract a man (or to compete with other women), the less she knows about men.

Another piece of evidence in concord with the above hypothesis is the common belief among men that the more makeup a woman wears, the more 'easy' she is. And the natural consequences of being 'easy' exposes a profound lack of knowledge about men. If a woman knew anything about men, they would never be 'easy'.

Reduced Family Life:

Many people at the beach say that “this is a family Beach” and “we need to keep this a family beach.” This is part of the reason why I initiated this vote; to find out exactly what they meant by ‘family beach’.

As this researcher was talking to people on the beach and trying to coax them into voting, one young father in his early twenties, had this to say:

“Well, when I was single, I was all for topless women and nudity at the beach, but now that I am a father, that changes everything. If some boy (referring to proposition 3) were changing his clothes over there”, the young father said, as he was pointed a short distance away, “my daughter might see it, and she might see something dangling between his legs, and she might point and say “HEY! What’s that!”. “Oh...h...h..h we don’t want that!”

Oh God! At that comment, I was biting my tongue till it almost bled. If I had challenged him on that, like I wanted to, I would have lost another voter, for sure.

Small conversations like this one were repeated many times over the period I was collecting votes. It appeared to be the majority view, that the reason why adults do not want tops-optional or revealing swim wear or adult nudity on the beach is that they don’t want to have to answer the inevitable questions from their children. Those children will back them into a corner where they might have to confess their sins of their youth, and most Anglo-Saxon parents want to avoid that like the plague. They want their children to adore them and think they are righteous even when they are neither. Anglo-Saxon parents are covetors - they covet an unearned, and undeserved, good reputation, and their children will pay the price for it.

This reluctance to teach children about these topics is one of the greatest weaknesses in our English Social Value System. In another of my social surveys, I discovered that 30% of Fundamentalist Christian Female Students at my old school believed that Oral Sex was not even Sex. We could be in real trouble here folks. I also discovered that parents say they talk to their children about sex, but their children say they never talk about sex. After giving this much thought, I have concluded that parents are using old, outdated euphemisms, illusions and metaphors when they talk about sex and their children have no idea what their parents are talking about. Basically, parents' refusal to educate their children about sex forces them to get educated by their friends and the local town perverts and then they make disastrous decisions because of the incompetence of their parents. When the children get Sexually Transmitted Diseases, the parents are, largely at fault.

Personally, I am all for parents getting the shock treatment at the beach since parents are, generally, highly irresponsible and are in need of being shocked.

In my opinion the cure for the Anglo-Saxon ill of sexualizing the human body, is naked grandparents on the beach. LOL.

Another women in her mid-fifties said: "There was one young woman who walked past here yesterday with nothing on but a postage stamp held on with dental floss! Pretty soon they are going to be walking right down there naked", and she pointed with an index finger, sweeping her hand along as if following the progress of an offender who had walked within two feet of her chair and on down the beach. "Well, if they want to do that, let them do it down there", and she extended her arm in the direction of the pier a few hundred feet away and made a back-handed motion with her hand as if shooping away an annoying fly or as if sweeping some dander off one's shoulder.

It was hilariously funny.

This little conversation, also was repeated many times during my vote-getting days. Even though this vote was not intended to dredge up solutions to any perceived problems, people offered their problems and solutions anyway. Even though people had very strong feeling on some issues, that did not necessarily mean that they wished that offending practice to be permanently stamped out via the law. It appeared to be the majority opinion that people wished that there be a designated area of the beach for those who wanted to practice more liberal values. They appeared to wish that there were a place to shoo those who offended the majority value system.

I really don't think that the normal person on the street of Sylvan Lake know what is coming in the area of bathing suit styles. There is a lot more ways to shock than you imagine – and perhaps, this is the whole purpose behind it. If your are interested, type the words 'mini bikini' and 'micro bikini' into your favourite internet search engine and prepare for an eye-full.

And where is this all going to end? Well, folks, if we follow the demographics And merely observe what is currently happening in other countries, we can get an idea of what might happen in Canada. Consider these facts:

The Islamic population, in general have a lot more children than Anglo-Saxons, so in a few generations, they will be a majority. Sweden already has a majority Muslims, and Denmark and England will soon follow and I'm sure that Canada will follow, in turn, given time. When they are a majority won't they insist on Sharia Law? Of course they will. And then the women of Canada can say goodbye to micro-bikinis. They will be forced to wear Islamic garb in public, and so the circle will begin again and women will have to satisfy themselves at competing with one another to get a man's attention by exposing their bare naked ankles on the beach, just like they did two hundred

years ago and the future Canadian Muslim Morality Police will probably even fine them for that. I can see it happening. LOL.

I really don't think the average person stops to consider how much things have changed over the years regarding what is considered indecent.

Consider the case of Artist John Singer Sargent.¹⁰ He was driven out of Paris in 1884 because of his painting titled, "Madame X." It featured a woman in a formal, long dress, with a plunging neckline and thin straps over her shoulders. The nearly bare shoulders and arms were not the problem, but the fact that he painted one of the straps off the shoulder and half way down the shoulder muscle "so scandalized Parisian society, the artist was compelled to flee to London while its subject's standing was irrevocably left in tatters." Apparently, letting a dress strap fall down the shoulder was what prostitutes did to get the attention of men. Mr. Singer tried to patch things up by painting over that offending strap, and repainting it in the 'proper' position, over the shoulder, but the damage was already done, and, in the end, he had to flee. Things have changed a whole lot in the last 140 years.

Enforcement:

<https://rarehistoricalphotos.com/women-arrested-bathing-suits-1920s/>

[Multiple pictures showing women getting arrested by Public Morality Officers and measured for bathing-suit infractions.]

[Photo caption: A bathing suit policeman measuring distance between knee and bathing suit on woman, Washington, D.C. In 1922, bathing suits on Washington bathing beaches must not be over six inches above the knee.]¹¹

In the above photograph, the woman on the right has an older (ca. 1915) style of bathing-suit. Maybe she is the mother of the female being measured. Also, from her hands and the fact that she has her finger in her mouth, it appears like the female being measured is a teenager. Is this an example of age discrimination? Notice how the woman being measured is leaning forward slightly. Shouldn't the by-law officer be making her stand up straight? If she leans forward, it makes her bathing-suit go down in the front and it will appear longer than it really is? You don't suppose she is cheating do you?

As I talked to people on the beach, I didn't get even one comment that the rules voted on should be enforced by law. If fact, some people specifically said that the rules ought to be 'guidelines' only.

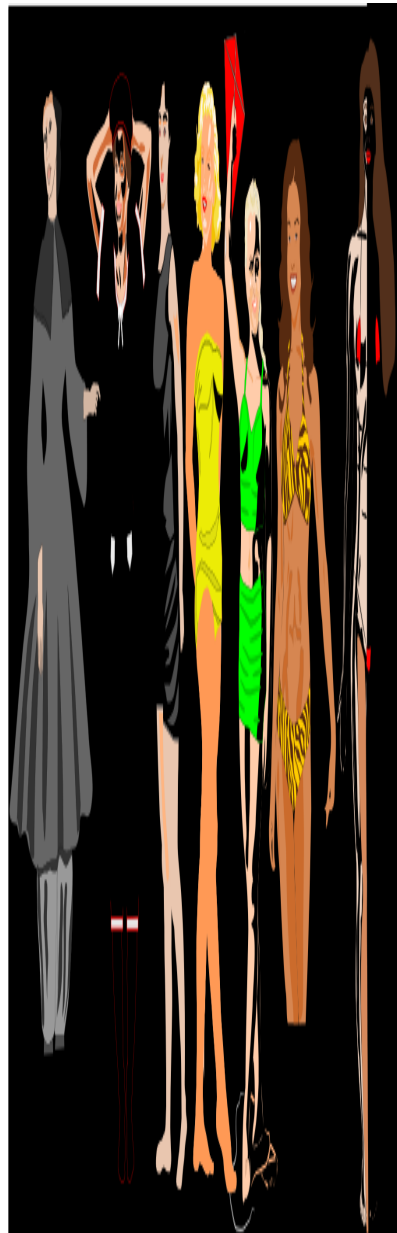
Pubic Hair:

A few voters commented that pubic hair occurred all over the body, and these

were not teenagers either - it was 40-something: men and women. It appears like there is a need for some teaching on basic anatomy and the proper scientific names for body parts in schools – but this is an English Social Value System taboo so I don't think it will happen any time soon. For the record: Pubic Hair occurs on the human Pubis, not in armpits or on legs nor on any other parts of the human body.

I can only comment: Oh, God!. Is this the real reason women shave their arm pits and legs: because they believe that there is a social rule against showing pubic hair in public and they also believe that arm-pit hair and leg hair is pubic hair? (And I thought they shaved those parts to please and impress men). Are they doing it just to compete with other women? If this is the real reason? I'll leave this topic for another researcher.

The End.



Introduction

In 1991, after three encounters with police, Gwen Jacob was arrested for public indecency for going topless in a public place.^{1,2} Eventually, the Ontario Court of Appeal ‘granted’ her the “right” to do so.³ Now the Province of Ontario is ‘tops-free’ in all public places.⁴

This is an example of ‘Judge-made-law’. No one got to vote on it.

A second aspect of this case, is that, according to law, ‘indecenty’ is defined as anything that violates local Community Standards,⁵ yet these standards are unwritten.

I believe that it is unjust to enforce, through the legal system, unwritten and ever-changing rules of conduct. I also believe that ‘Judge-made-law’ is a bad thing. For these two main reasons, I decided to conduct a vote on the topic of Community Standards regarding attire – or lack thereof – on an undesignated public beach, or other undesignated recreational area in Alberta.

In this vote I am attempting to answer three questions:

Q1: What are the current Community Standards regarding appropriate attire in an undesignated recreational area?,

Q2: If a Community decided to create a designated area for those who wished to practice more liberal values regarding their attire, what rules should apply to each area? (i.e. can our current Standards be divided into mutually exclusive standards?),

Q3: What would be the optimum relative size of these proposed hypothetical designated areas? What are the relative numbers of people following Conservative or Liberal values?

About the Vote

This vote was conceived and conducted by me, Robert Crawford, the author, and is not connected, in any way, with any organization. I paid all expenses out of his own pocket with a hope that the results will be a valuable public service. I am solely responsible for: creating the questions, soliciting voters and writing the report. I did everything myself, so any complaints, should be directed toward me.

This vote was conducted, mainly, on the beach at Sylvan Lake Provincial Park, and in a small part, in the surrounding town of Sylvan Lake during the summer and fall of 2008. All but six votes were supervised by myself (i.e. I was within sight of the voters or a short distance away.) Six votes were conducted by a trustworthy barmaid at a local bar since I had 95 votes and was attempting to push the total number of eligible votes over the 100 mark. I was desperate.

I allowed anyone to vote with the understanding that those under the age of 18 and those who were not resident in Alberta would have their results tabulated separately. The main results reported in this paper are those of persons over the age of eighteen and resident in Alberta. This study ought to be considered an 'informal' vote because I did not ask for identification or proof of residency. The vote ballot did not even ask for their name, so this vote is anonymous and based on a belief in personal honesty. The second category of voters are termed, 'non-eligible' and they were all either under the age of eighteen or they were non-resident *i.e.* resident of other Canadian Provinces. Some were 'teens' - above the ages of sixteen and below the age of eighteen and all residents of Alberta - mostly, local teens and all but one teen were female. The purpose of the second categories is for comparison with the main category of 'eligible Alberta voters'.

Participants had the choice to select one of: Strongly Agree, Agree, No Rule, Disagree, or Strongly Disagree. The Reason for the Agreement and Disagreement being split into parts was so that I could construct a ranked list of issues, ranked by how strongly people felt about each issue. Voters were instructed that 'No Rule' meant they don't want a formal rule on that issue but that it should be left up to the individual to decide. I chose 'No Rule' instead of 'No Opinion', to force people to make a choice. The Voters were instructed that if they didn't care, one way or the other, then they should leave that proposition blank. As a result, not all propositions received a vote. This report does not count nor does it report on the percentage of people that did not vote on a proposition - an oversight on my part - but those interested can total all the votes in the eligible voter category and subtract that total from 106 (the total number of eligible voters) to calculate that number. I can report that, roughly, Proposition number 1 to 9 had between 1 and 4% abstainers, and Proposition number 10 to 16 had about 10% abstainers.

In the Result Tables, when a heading indicates 'for' or 'against' the proposition, it means the following: 'for' means the total of 'Agree' and 'Strongly Agree' votes, and 'against' means the total of 'Disagree' and 'Strongly Disagree' votes.

Proposition 17 was treated differently from the others because it was about Perceived Consequences of a Hypothetical Town of Sylvan Lake policy of tops-optional in all swimming areas. So, for proposition 17, parts A to F, I

deemed every voter to be an 'Eligible Voter', but I also reported the 'non-Eligible votes' separately, for comparison. This means that the 'non-Eligible votes' were listed in both categories. To avoid confusion and to make this clear, I changed the headings in Proposition 17 from 'Eligible Voters' to 'All Voters' and then headed the other 'comparison category', as 'non-Eligible voters'.

[2024 edit: I would also like to confess that a couple of voters did not fill in their gender and when I saw that that was the case, as soon as I had moved away, I added their gender in pencil to the top margin of the page, rather than going back to them to ask them to fill it in. In 2008, gender was not an issue like it is in 2024, so my assessment of their gender, in my opinion, was extremely accurate and factual. That is the only thing I added. This is only a fun social survey, so no real harm was perpetuated.]

[note: this vote was intended to apply to an undesignated, unposted area of a Public beach or other recreational area in Alberta, Canada. Although this was not explicitly written on the ballot, this researcher instructed the voters verbally that this was the case.]

The average age of the 136 Voters was 34.9 years old, and the median age was 35.

There were 17 propositions overall. The first sixteen dealt with two broad subject areas: 1. nudity (of persons or body parts), 2. The remaining single proposition, in six parts (A to F), dealt with the perceived consequences of a Hypothetical Town Policy of ‘tops optional’ for all women in all public swimming areas.

Voter Age Distribution

Average Age
34.9
Median Age
35
n

136

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5.
David L. Hudson Jr. "Miller v. California (1973)" Free Speech Center, Middle Tennessee State University, 2024. <https://firstamendment.mtsu.edu/article/miller-v-california/> (accessed: 8 May, 2024)
6.
West Group Research (2024) <http://www.westgroupresearch.com/research/margin.html>
7.
emirati1. Topless Wishes. Posted: 2 May, 2009. Youtube video, 0:30 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dhGbYzkXMNM>. (accessed: 1 May, 2024). In support of this comment, I offer a very funny BudWeiser commercial. Synopsis: two young men, on a beach in America, sadly say, that in Spain, women go topless, saying that it is practically a law. Then the scene changes to two young men, on a beach in Spain, after shuddering at the sight of a topless older woman, say, approvingly, that in America, women have to wear bikini tops and that it is, practically, a law. The video is well done and is a magnificent performance, illustrating exactly how young men think and act. This person's comment is 100% correct.
8.
ibid David L. Hudson. (1973)
9.
For readers in the distant future: 'Pumping-and-Dumping' is a Euphemism. It

means the practice of having sex with no attachment - having sex with someone you don't really care for and your intention is to get rid of them as soon as you grow tired of them or as soon as the excitement of a new sex-toy fades and then move on to their next conquest. Another, equivalent Euphemism is the saying 'She is for the Streets' which also means that she is little more than a prostitute - definitely not marriage material. These Euphemisms are mostly used by men and expresses the view that only a virgin (in every hole) female is capable of 'building family' and that non-virgins and sluts and whores practice the destruction of family. These views are extremely taboo. Women hate them. Men view them as a universal truism. {Women, are you offended yet? XD} So witnesses, Robert N. Crawford, a man and a writer specializing in taboo topics.

10.

Sam Steiger. "Snapshots of History." March 18, 2024. <https://qr.ae/psu66C>
Painter, John Singer Sargent's painting titled: "Madame X" was considered Scandalous to such an extent that he had to leave Paris for England, because he painted a woman with one dress strap, off-the-shoulder.

11.

(no author). "Women being Arrested for Wearing a One Piece Bathing Suits, 1920s." RealHistoricalPhotos.com, 2023. <https://rarehistoricalphotos.com/women-arrested-bathing-suits-1920s/>

Appendix A: List of Propositions

Proposition: Be it resolved that:

1. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a woman to expose her breast while in the process of beast-feeding a baby at a public beach.
2. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a man, who appears to have relatively large mammary glands (breasts) like a woman to be topless at a public beach.
3. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a nine-year-old boy to be momentarily naked while in the process of changing his cloths at a public beach.
4. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a woman who has had a double mastectomy (i.e. the surgical removal of both breasts without reconstructive surgery and therefore has no breast material and no nipples) to be topless at a public beach.
5. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a man to have exposed pubic hair at a public beach.
6. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a woman to have exposed pubic hair at a public beach.
7. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a person 'of a certain age' to wear a thong at a public beach. (thong = a small piece of cloth that covers the genitals, held in place with strings. One string passes between the buttocks – in the butt-crack – leaving the buttocks exposed.)
8. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a male to wear a thong at a public beach.
9. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for swimwear to leave exposed, the anal sphincter (commonly called 'the poop hole').
10. It **is** a violation of Community Standards if a male's swimwear **does not** conceal the shape and size of his genitals (i.e. genitals = commonly called 'private parts').
11. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for an adult to allow their baby to be nude at a public beach.

12. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a female child to be topless at a public beach.

Define 'child' in the above question:_____.

13. It **is** a violation of Community Standards if a female's top **does not** conceal a nipple-erection.

14. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a child to be nude at a public beach.

Define 'child' in the above question:_____.

15. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a woman to be topless at a public beach.

16. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for an adult to be nude at a public beach.

17a. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became 'tops optional', the consequences would be: more tourism, less tourism, no change.

17b. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became 'tops optional', the consequences would be: more business activity, less business activity, no change.

17c. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became 'tops optional', the consequences would be: lower property values, higher property value, no change.

17d. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became 'tops optional', the consequences would be: improved family life, diminished family life, no change.

17e. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became 'tops optional', the consequences would be: more pride in my community, less pride in my community, no change.

17f. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became 'tops optional', the consequences would be: improved chances of getting laid, reduced chances of getting laid, no change.

Appendix D: Calculation of the Relative Size of Hypothetical, more Liberal, Designated Areas.

Method Number One:

The size of the area of the beach designated for the practice of more liberal Social Values ought to be based on the potential client base. In an attempt to arrive at such a figure, I offer the following table:

Table U: Calculation of the Percentage of Voters who Voted 'for' Propositions what were Defeated.

All Eligible Voters:

Proposition Name: (representing more 'Liberal Values')

Votes 'in favour' of the state described in the proposition
--

Total Voters who responded to the proposition

Percent of Total 'in favour'

P15: Topless Women

31
94
33%
P10: Speedos
33
96
34%
P8: Male in Thong
28
103
27%
P5: Pubic Hair-male
21
103
20%
P6: Pubic Hair-female
28

103
27%
P9: Poop hole
14
101
14%
average=26%

In the above table, (Table U) we can see that there were 31 votes in favour of Topless Women on the beach, which represents 33% of the 94 voters who responded to this proposition. Similarly, 34% of voters are in favour of Speedos, and 27% are in favour of Males in Thongs.

Method Number Two:

Table V: Calculation of the Percentage of Voters who Voted 'for' Combinations of Propositions what were Defeated.

All Eligible Voters:

<div> <div> Proposition Combinations: </div> <div> Common to Both </div> <div> (logical AND) </div> </div>
--

Number of Voters who voted for both propositions
As percentage of (the smaller of ‘Votes in favour’ of each individual Proposition from Table U above)
P8 AND P15 (male thong and topless woman)

15
54%
P8 AND P10 (male thong and speedos)

12
43%
P5 AND P6 (pubic hair - male and pubic hair - female)

12
57%
P5 AND P8 (pubic hair - male and male thong)

--

12
57%
P6 AND P15 (pubic hair - female and topless woman)

11
39%
average= 50%

Table V: Table of Number of Voters who ‘in favour’ of various combinations of described activities (taken from Table U)

In Table V, above, we can see that there were 15 voters who were in favour of both Proposition number 8 and Proposition number 15 (i.e. fifteen voters were in favour of both ‘Males in Thongs’ and ‘Topless Women’ at the beach). These 15 voters represent 54% of the 28 votes in favour of P8 (males in thongs). The votes in favour of P8 are chosen because it is smaller than the votes in favour of P15 (31 votes: in Table U).

In Table V, the column of ‘Number of Voters who voted for both propositions’, we can see the numbers are fairly close and in the next column, to the right, their percentages are roughly, around 50% or half. We can conclude that the number of Voters who vote in favour of any pair of propositions which could be considered as representing ‘more Liberal Values’, is roughly half of those who are in favour of any single proposition.

For a more liberal designated area:

Of the five ‘Liberal’ propositions listed in Table U, 26% of all eligible voters are, on average, in favour of the state described in the proposition. If roughly half of these will be in favour of any two states, we can conclude that about 13% (i.e. half of 26%) of all eligible voters will be in favour of any two of the

states described in the more 'Liberal' values.

For a nude designated area:

As a rough estimate of the potential client base for a Nude Adult Designated Area, if we look at Table U, we see that 20% of voters were in favour of Male Pubic Hair, therefore, it would be reasonable to assume that the support of a nude designated area would be lower than 20%. From Proposition number 16, we can see that 24% of voters were in favour of an adult being nude on a public beach and from Proposition number nine, we can see that 14% of eligible voters were in favour of a swimsuit that exposes the poop hole. Using the same method and line of reasoning that we did to determine the potential client base for the more liberal area, above, it would be reasonable to assume that the voter support for a combination of the two propositions (P16 Nude Adult AND P9: Poop Hole) would be about half of the average of the individual propositions. The average of 24% and 14% is 19% and half of that is 9.5%. So we can make a rough estimate of the potential client base for a nude adult designated area of about 9.5% of the total number of beach users.

Method Number Two:

In the General Comments Section, two females, aged, 15, and 16 commented that they would come topless to the beach if there were a 'tops-optional' section. These are two voters from the Teen Female group in the Non-eligible Voters Section. There are 13 people in the Teen Female group, so these two females represent 15% of the total group.

Conclusion:

If there are two rules for the more 'Liberal' section of the beach, approximately 13% of all eligible voters on the beach would consider using it. Fifteen percent is the amount of initial expressions of interest as judged from voter comments.

We should view 15% of the general beach population as an estimated potential client base for a more liberal designated area and 9.5% for an adult nude designated area. These should be considered as an initial estimate.

Appendix C: Sworn Affidavit of Researcher

The following is a photograph of a sworn affidavit:

**IN THE PROVINCIAL COURT OF ALBERTA
BETWEEN:**

**ROBERT NORVIN CRAWFORD
PETITIONER
AND:**

**Regina
RESPONDENT**

AFFIDAVIT OF ROBERT NORVIN CRAWFORD

I, ROBERT NORVIN CRAWFORD, contractor,
of Sylvan Lake, Alberta, Canada, in the City of Sylvan Lake, 9-4402-48 Ave. Sylvan
Lake, Alberta, Canada, T4S 1N7 in the Province of Alberta, MAKE OATH AND SAY:

1. I am the petitioner in this matter and have personal knowledge of the facts and matters referred to by me except where indicated to be on information and belief and where so stated I verily believe them to be true.
2. I planned, created and carried out a Vote in the town of Sylvan Lake, Alberta, Canada, from June to December, 2008, which I title: 'Community Standards Vote 2008'. The topic and purpose of this vote was to discover the current (i.e.2008) Community Standards regarding attire – or lack thereof – on a Public beach or other Public recreational area in Alberta.
3. One hundred thirty six, (136) persons fill out the voting ballots. Of this total, 107 witnessed that they were over the age of 18 and residents of Alberta. I did not ask for proof of identity or proof of age or proof of residence.
4. The vote was designed to be unbiased. Voters could vote 'for' or 'against' the propositions as well as voting for the status quo (i.e. that there continue to be no written rule on the topic).

6. I witness and say that in my above mentioned report, I have faithfully, and to the best of my ability, summarized the true vote of the people and have not falsified the vote count in any way.

Appendix B: Sample Ballot

Theme question: What are the Community Standards regarding appropriate attire (or lack thereof) at a public beach?

Motivation: Judge-made laws ought to be avoided. The people must decide.

I am: male ☐

female ☐

Age: 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20-25 26-29 30s 40s 50s 60s 70+

I am a resident of Alberta: yes ☐

no ☐, specify location: _____

I undertake to only write my own responses on this vote and not write anything just because someone told me to. I agree ☐

I disagree ☐

Assumptions: Community Standards are the set of rules governing attire and/or associated behaviour as you vote them to be and that will apply to your province of residence. These rules will override any current Community Standards. The majority rules. These Community Standards will apply to any public swimming place such as a beach, pool or park: containing a wading pool or any permanent waterway whether natural or man-made. The word ‘beach’ in these question will imply any of the other categories listed above.

What your vote means:

If you vote ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’, you are voting for the rule as stated.

If you vote ‘disagree’ or ‘strongly disagree’, you are voting for **the negative** of the stated rule. For example, if the rule states ‘...is a violation...’ and you

vote ‘disagree’ you are voting for the rule as if it stated ‘...**is not** a violation...’.

If you vote ‘no rule’, you are voting for no change (i.e. that there ought to be no written rule and the current situation, with no written rules and Judges making up the rules as needed, will continue as in the past).

Propositions: Be it resolved that:

1. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a woman to expose her breast while in the process of beast-feeding a baby at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

2. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a man, who appears to have relatively large mammary glands (breasts) like a woman to be topless at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

3. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a nine-year-old boy to be momentarily naked while in the process of changing his cloths at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

4. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a woman who has had a

double mastectomy (i.e. the surgical removal of both breasts without reconstructive surgery and therefore has no breast material and no nipples) to be topless at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

5. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a man to have exposed pubic hair at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

6. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a woman to have exposed pubic hair at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

7. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a person 'of a certain age' to wear a thong at a public beach. (thong = a small piece of cloth that covers the genitals, held in place with strings. One string passes between the buttocks – in the butt-crack – leaving the buttocks exposed.)

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

Define 'of a certain age' in the above rule (What age?
0-80+): _____

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

8. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a male to wear a thong at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

9. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for swimwear to leave exposed, the anal sphincter (commonly called ‘the poop hole’).

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

10. It **is** a violation of Community Standards if a male’s swimwear **does not** conceal the shape and size of his genitals (i.e. genitals = commonly called ‘private parts’).

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

11. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for an adult to allow their baby to be nude at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

Define ‘baby’ in the above question:_____

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

12. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a female child to be topless at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

Define ‘child’ in the above question:_____

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

13. It **is** a violation of Community Standards if a female’s top **does not** conceal a nipple-erection.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

14. It **is not** a violation of Community Standards for a child to be nude at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

Define ‘child’ in the above question:_____

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

15. It **is** a violation of Community Standards for a woman to be topless at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

Define ‘woman’ in the above question (in terms of age or stage of development): _____

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

16. It is **not** a violation of Community Standards for an adult to be nude at a public beach.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

17. If Sylvan Lake Public swimming areas became ‘tops optional’, the consequences would be:

- b.**
~~more business/advertising~~ ☐
~~high property values~~ ☐
no change ☐

- d.**
~~improved chances of getting laid~~ ☐
~~less risk of injury from getting laid~~ ☐
no change ☐

18. Propose your own rule: Be it resolved that it is a violation of Community Standards

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

strongly agree no rule disagree strongly

agree disagree

ifs/ands/buts/comments:

Your general comments on this Vote:

This Vote conceived and conducted by:

Robert Norvin Crawford Sylvan Lake, AB

nulldivorce(at)hotmail(dot)com

- the end -